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'Blackmail' by Iran Rejected by Shultz

He Says U.S., Allies Cannot Submit To Threat to Close Strait of Hormuz

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz says the United States and other Western countries cannot allow Iran to blackmail them by threatening to close a crucial waterway in the Gulf.

It was the first time Mr. Shultz had suggested the United States might be shifting its policy away from neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war to some support for Iraq.

[The White House stressed Tuesday its neutrality in the war while warning Iran that the United States would react if threats to close the strait were carried out, Reuters reported from Washington.]

Iran has threatened to block shipping in the Gulf if Iraq attacks it with French-made aircraft and missiles.

Mr. Shultz spoke Monday, the eve of a National Security Council meeting with President Ronald Reagan on Middle East policy.

He made the remarks aboard an air force plane as he returned Monday to Washington after a visit to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he had talks with Canadian officials about Canadian and international matters.

Iran has threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz, the tanker lane to the Gulf oil-producing countries, if Iraq used French-made Super Etendard fighters and Exocet missiles in the war.

Noting that threat, Mr. Shultz said: "I do think we don't want to get ourselves into the position where the Iranians, or for that matter, anybody else, says, 'If you do X, or fail to do Y, we'll do something about the Strait of Hormuz, and you'd better not do that.'

"We don't want to put anybody in the position of successful use of that kind of tactic."

The United States has warned Iran not to try to close the Strait of Hormuz, but Mr. Shultz's remarks came in the context of overall U.S. policy in the Iran-Iraq war.

When a reporter said Mr. Shultz seemed to be showing a tilt in policy toward Iraq, Mr. Shultz replied, "I don't have any comment on that."

The Iran-Iraq war, which began in 1980, has been troublesome for the United States. Because of its close ties to Iraqi allies, such as Saudi Arabia, the United States has not wanted to see Iraq lose. On the other hand, the United States has worried that if Iran lost, it might call for Soviet aid.

U.S. policy has been one of strict neutrality, urging other countries to try to end the war and not to *support either Iran or Iraq. The* fact that this policy has not produced results has caused growing frustration in Washington.

Moreover, since Iraq is an adversary of Syria, some U.S. officials have said that if Iraq were strengthened it might use its influence against Syria and put pressure on the Syrians to pull out of Lebanon.

Last spring, when reports from Paris indicated that France was going to supply Iraq with the Super Etendard planes, the United States privately asked French officials not to do so for fear this might aggravate the conflict in the Gulf.

But this concern has apparently receded in Washington after discussions with the French, who have said that they would urge the Iraqis to use the planes with *restraint.*

■ Iraqi Analysis of U.S. Policy

The newspaper Ath-Thawra, which reflects the views of the ruling Ba'ath Party, said Tuesday that it believed the United States was serious in saying it would act to maintain safe passage in the Gulf if Iran tried to close the strait, Reuters reported from Baghdad.

Ath-Thawra said in a long analysis that it also thought the U.S. attitude on the Gulf war was shifting toward acceptance of "a decisive Iraqi step" against Iranian oil installations to force Iran to accept peace talks.

■ Jets Reported in Iraq

A Turkish newspaper said Tuesday that five French Super Etendard jets had landed in Iraq after a midair refueling operation, United Press International reported from Ankara. The newspaper Gunes, quoting unidentified sources, said Turkey had refused permission for the jets to land on its soil.

United Press International

PRIEST INTERROGATED — The Rev. Henryk Jankowski, center-right, accompanied by Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, on left, was cheered by supporters Tuesday after he left the Polish prosecutor's office in Gdansk. The priest was told he faced criminal charges for anti-state comments in his sermons. The Communist Party Central Committee warned in a resolution that it would not tolerate political activity by "aggressive" priests. Details, Page 2.

Peace Talks Set At Beirut Airport

Choice of Site Leaves Unclear Whether Druze Will Agree

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government said Tuesday that the long-awaited conference of leaders of the country's warring factions would be held Thursday at Beirut International Airport despite continued heavy fighting in that area.

However, it was unclear Tuesday night whether the Druze, one of the main combatants, would take part.

A spokesman for the Druze political faction, the Progressive Socialist Party, called the airport "completely unacceptable" as a site for the conference, and in Damascus an aide to Walid Jumblat, the party's leader, expressed surprise at the selection of the airport as the site, saying it presented security problems.

Intense fighting between Lebanese Army troops and Shiite Moslem militiamen continued throughout the day Tuesday in the vicinity of the airport, south of Beirut.

But President Amin Gemayel's government said that the national reconciliation conference, designed to end eight *years of civil war and* decades of bitter rivalry between religious and political groups, would be protected by the multinational peacekeeping force.

The factional leaders, most of whom have been the targets of assassination attempts over the years, will be provided with helicopters for security if they want them, the government said.

The "national dialogue" over proposals to create a new power-sharing formula for Lebanon was called for in the Sept. 26 cease-fire agreement ending three weeks of civil war, but it was delayed by squabbling over selection of a site.

It remained uncertain Tuesday night how many of the nine invited leaders would actually attend, although most have indicated that they would be willing to participate if a secure site were found.

The airport, adjacent to predominantly Shiite neighborhoods in the capital's southern suburbs where militiamen have been battling Lebanese Army troops, is the base for the 1,600-man U.S. Marine contingent to the multinational force. It appears to have been selected for security reasons.

The Beirut airport also has long been a symbol of Lebanon's resiliency amid civil chaos, reopening quickly after the worst periods of violence and even flying Middle East Airlines planes in and out of the capital during combat nearby.

But the Lebanese Army was forced to close the main road to the airport Tuesday during a period of sniper fire, rerouting traffic through narrow coastal streets.

Fighting escalated Tuesday night in the hills east of Beirut as tracer bullets and flares arched through the sky and artillery shells sent reverberations through the capital.

A U.S. Marine spokesman said that several rounds of sniper fire from the Shiite Moslem area west of the airport were directed at a Marine foward position in university science buildings, where a Marine captain had been killed during a fierce firefight Sunday night.

Tank and artillery shells fired by the Lebanese Army also fell on nearby Borge Barajni, where snipers were reported to be dug in the vicinity of the Chatila Roundabout, a main junction in the town.

The army said that at least four persons, including two soldiers, had been killed in exchanges of rocket, grenade and small-arms fire in the Shiite neighborhoods. (Related photo, Page 2.)

The snipers were not identified by faction, but U.S. officials said they appeared to be from the radical Hezbollah, or Party of God, which aligns itself with Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

■ UN Force Extended

The Security Council decided Tuesday to keep United Nations troops in southern Lebanon until at least April 19, The Associated Press reported from New York.

The six-month extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, known as UNIFIL, was approved, 13-0. The Soviet Union and Poland abstained.

Evidence Mounts on Lebanese Massacres

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Hundreds of civilians have been killed in Lebanon in the last two months, according to the available evidence. At least some of the victims, judging from appearances, were killed en masse in a cold-blooded and ruthless manner, without regard to age, sex or involvement in the fighting.

The slayings grew out of the fighting that erupted between the Druze and the Christian Phalangist *militias as they battled for control* of the Chuf mountains and the Aley district after the Israeli withdrawal Sept. 4. Since then, the Christians and the Druze have repeatedly accused each other of massacres of civilians.

The Phalangists have alleged that 500 Christians were killed by the Druze in Bhamdoun and 55 other villages in the mountains. The Druze have alleged that there was a major massacre in the mountain village of Kfar Matta.

In addition to the mutual accusations of ruthless and bloody misdeeds, the Druze and the Christian Phalangists have accused the world of callousness for its seeming disregard for the killing of civilians.

They complain of press "hypocrisy" for paying attention to the massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Chatila camps near Beirut a year ago but largely ignoring the killing of Lebanese in the mountains.

The recent mass killings in Lebanon have received much less press attention than the Sabra and Chatila killings. This was the case primarily because of the difficulties reporters and international relief agencies encountered in trying to get at the truth about what happened at the time it happened.

Even now, when passions have cooled somewhat, it is still difficult to substantiate many of the massacre stories, despite discussions with Phalangist and Druze officials, the Red Cross, Western diplomats, the Lebanese Army, and some of the few witnesses to several of these events.

Evidence from independent and reliable sources does not exist at this time and probably never will.

"We have seen dead bodies in various places, abandoned on roadsides or on the terraces of houses," said Michel Amiguet, head of the Beirut delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, one of the few independent organizations with some access to the battlefield.

"Obviously, civilians have paid the highest price in this fighting," he said. "But we were not with these people when they died. No one has a clear idea how many people altogether were killed, how many were civilians and how many were combatants, and under what conditions they died."

Nonetheless, even with these restraints, much can be said about the massacre stories.

The first major battle of the recent fighting, and the one that elicited the most allegations of massacres, was fought in Bhamdoun.

Fadi Frem, commander of the Christian Phalangist militia, said in an interview last week that 500 Christian civilians were killed by the Druze in 56 villages of the Chuf mountains. He said 200 to 300 civilians were killed in Bhamdoun.

There seems to be little doubt that at least some Christians were massacred in Bhamdoun, although how many is not clear.

Bhamdoun, a largely Greek Orthodox town on the Beirut-Damascus highway, was controlled by the Maronite Christian Phalangist militia. The Druze wanted to take the town and link up with Syrians in Sofar, just to the east.

Before the Israeli invasion, Bhamdoun and its environs were controlled by the Syrians and the Druze, with many Christians living there. When the Israelis took control they permitted the Phalangist militia to set up offices and checkpoints in Bhamdoun and other Christian areas in the mountains.

The towns in the area are totally intertwined. Some villages were exclusively Druze or Christian and many more were mixed. Every family had guns or was protected by full-time or part-time members of either the Christian Phalangist militia or the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia.

This widespread arming of civilians tended to obliterate in the minds of the combatants any distinction between civilians and fighters. Everyone was a soldier.

Issam Sayagh, commander of all Druze forces in the Aley area, said: "We have documents showing that

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

80 West Germans Held In New Protest at Base

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNSTER, West Germany — Police dragged rain-soaked anti-nuclear protesters away from the gate of a West German military base for the second straight day Tuesday, arresting 80, the authorities said.

In the cold autumn rain, Münster police said the protesters' numbers increased from 600 Monday to around 800 by midmorning outside the First Corps Barracks, the largest West German military facility.

The protest movement seemed to have gotten a boost as former Chancellor Willy Brandt said he would address a rally ending a 10-day protest against the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany.

Meanwhile, in a message to missile protesters in Europe Tuesday, President *Ronald Reagan* said that NATO was building up its defenses only because the Kremlin threatened world peace with an arsenal of nuclear warheads aimed at Europe and Asia.

"Let me emphasize today, and I would urge the young people in Europe to reflect on this," Mr. Reagan said, "it is not the United States and NATO which threaten peace. We have no intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and we're willing to forego them entirely." The administration contends the new weapons are needed to offset the threat from highly mobile Soviet SS-20 missiles.

In other developments:

- Colonel General Nicolae Chervov, a member of the Soviet general staff, made the first public acknowledgment that Soviet troops in Eastern Europe were armed with short-range nuclear weapons.
- The Soviet Union and East Germany warned Bonn that their relations with West Germany would suffer serious damage if it accepted the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles. The warning was contained in a communiqué issued after a visit to East Berlin by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.
- In Geneva, U.S. and Soviet delegations held parallel talks on limiting long- and medium-range nuclear weapons and agreed to meet again Thursday.
- Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact, said the Communist alliance would install "extra nuclear means" against NATO if the U.S.-made rockets were deployed in Western Europe.

There were no reports of violence or injuries Tuesday in West Germany as demonstrators rallied across the country for a sixth day of protests against the NATO plan to deploy 204 U.S.-built nuclear missiles in West Germany.

Western diplomats in Bonn said they found General Chervov's forthrightness about short-range nuclear arms striking, James M. Markham of The New York Times reported.

"Everywhere outside the U.S.S.R. where Soviet Army divisions are stationed, the appropriate missile units have tactical nuclear weapons with a range of up to 100 kilometers," the general said in a text subsequently cleared by Soviet officials.

"But I say just as clearly — outside our state territory there are no Soviet medium-range or strategic weapons." One hundred kilometers equal about 60 miles.

In June, West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said in parliament that, at the time of NATO's 1979 decision to modernize its medium-range forces, the Soviet Union started building and stationing a new generation of short-range systems for Eastern Europe. Mr. Wörner said SS-21s, which have a range of 70 miles, had already been deployed in East Germany.

General Chervov's formulation went even further, suggesting that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

United Press International

Police moving protesters blockading an electronics factory in Freiburg, West Germany.

INSIDE

■ McFarlane is in, Kirkpatrick is on her way out and President Reagan has moved toward the center. Page 3.

■ The Reagan administration, in fiscal 1985, will probably retreat from get-tough budget proposals, officials say. Page 3.

■ "People are rebelling" in an Italian town that has been hit by repeated earthquakes over the past 11 months. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Japan acted to improve trade relations with Europe and the United States. Page 11.

■ The Dow average skidded 17.89 after a gloomy Digital profit estimate. Page 11.

INSIGHTS

■ How Communism and Christianity manage to coexist in Russia. Page 8.

D'Aubuisson Said to Tie Army to Death Squads

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and a former army major who frequently has been linked to death squads, has reportedly declared that the ultra-right murder teams come from the official Salvadoran armed forces.

Mr. d'Aubuisson made the accusation during an appearance last Wednesday before the U.S. commission on Central America, according to commission sources. The commission is headed by Henry A. Kissinger.

Although U.S. officials have long believed the killers were off-duty soldiers or security officers, the official U.S. and Salvadoran government positions have been that the death squads operate outside the control and against the orders of the military hierarchy.

Military and civilian leaders frequently allege that rightist civilians such as Mr. d'Aubuisson control the squads.

In a tense exchange with commission members over his alleged role with the death squads, Mr. d'Aubuisson reportedly denied guilt and instead provided the first accusation in such a forum by a high-level Salvadoran official of direct responsibility of the armed forces and their leadership.

The former security forces officer said middle- and lower-level officers were involved in the political murder squad and added that the responsibility should be given to their superiors, the sources said. He did not name the superiors.

But in the context, he appeared to be referring to officers of the army, the National Police, the Treasury Police and the National Guard, which along with the navy are known collectively as the armed forces.

Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, the Defense Ministry spokesman, declined comment when asked about the accusations.

Mr. d'Aubuisson was not available Monday for an explanation of his reported comments to the commission.

Mr. d'Aubuisson's remarks did not include accusations that El Salvador's military leadership actively organized the death-squad murders, sources said. Rather, they said, he seemed to be saying the senior officers were responsible in that they have failed to stop the killings during more than three years of terrorism by the far right.

However, Mr. d'Aubuisson was said to have complained that the military was derelict in its pursuit of those he labeled "known communists," including some leaders of El Salvador's labor unions.

The existence of military-run death squads was tacitly acknowledged during years of direct military rule until they ostensibly were abolished after a coup by junior army officers in 1979.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, who worked as a chief aide to the presidential command which at the time was said to be directing the squads, was one of a number of officers removed in post-coup purges.

As it has become apparent that the same kind of death-squad activity still exists, the U.S.-supported government of President Alvaro Magaña, which took over after the same 1982 elections that brought Mr. d'Aubuisson to office as legislative leader, consistently has sought to distance itself from the killings. It has depicted the death squads as unknown and uncontrolled elements on the fringe of the far right.

Mr. d'Aubuisson's comments

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The Earth Is Warming Up Faster Than Expected

'Greenhouse Effect' to Bring Major Changes Starting in 1990s, EPA Warns

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency warns in a report that the warming of the Earth, known as the greenhouse effect, *will begin to occur* in the 1990s.

John S. Hoffman, director of strategic studies for the agency, said in an interview Monday: "We are trying to get people to realize that changes are coming sooner than they expected. Major changes will be here by the years 1990 to 2000, and we have to learn how to live with them."

The EPA says the warming trend, the result of a buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, is both imminent and inevitable.

In the next century, it warns, the world will have to learn to deal with major changes in climate patterns, with disrupted food production and with significantly higher coastal waters.

The greenhouse effect, Mr. Hoffman said, "means a lot more than the temperature getting a little warmer." He said: "There could be big changes. New York City could have a climate like Daytona Beach, Florida, by 2100."

Although private scientists have made similar predictions for years, this report is the first to say that the greenhouse effect is not a theoretical problem but a threat whose first effects will be felt within a few years.

The report says there is still considerable uncertainty about the speed and size of the temperature changes but that the best estimates now suggest that global average temperatures could increase 2 degrees centigrade, or 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit, by the year 2040. By the year 2100, the increase could total 5 degrees centigrade, or 9 degrees Fahrenheit.

Such increases in the average temperature of the Earth would be accompanied by temperature increases up to three times as large in the polar regions, which could cause the polar ice caps to melt rapidly.

After examining trends in atmospheric patterns and fuel uses, the EPA says that no strategy for mitigating the problem, even a total ban on the use of fossil fuels, could do more than delay the warming effect a few years.

Fossil fuels are the major source of the carbon dioxide, which lets sunlight enter the atmosphere and heat the Earth but inhibits the escape of heat radiation into space.

"A soberness and sense of urgency should underlie our response to a greenhouse warming," the report concludes.

The projected average temperature changes do not necessarily reflect the disruptive effects of wide seasonal swings that could bring extremes of heat or drought or rainfall, Mr. Hoffman said.

He said the report was reviewed by about 100 scientists before publication and most of the criticism was that the projections of the amount of warming were "too conservative."

The report, which examined computer projections of different ways of dealing with the carbon dioxide problem, including the management of fuel use, says more research is needed. Uncertainties include the timing and size of the warming trend and where and how specific areas of the Earth will be affected.

It says that more also needs to be found out about the impact of other "greenhouse gases," including methane and nitrous oxide.

But the report includes this warning: "Our findings support the conclusion that a global greenhouse warming is neither trivial nor just a long-range problem."

Noting that only a few decades remain to plan for and cope with the full impact of the warming trend, the report says that "changes by the end of the 21st century could be catastrophic taken in the context of today's world."

"Innovative thinking and strategy-building are sorely needed," the report says. "Means must be found to explore the advantages of climate change where they appear and to minimize the adverse effects."

Mr. Hoffman said that the change could benefit some areas, for example by increasing rainfall for agriculture, but that the adverse effects could cause economic disruptions costing billions of dollars. Some of these effects could be mitigated with proper planning, he said.

On Thursday, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences will make public a major study on the increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

EC Prepares Way For Farmers of Spain, Portugal

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community made a breakthrough Tuesday in its drive to bring Spain and Portugal into the trade bloc by settling a two-year dispute over agriculture in southern Europe.

EC agricultural ministers adjusted their olive oil, fruit and vegetable subsidy program and agreed to a common negotiating stance in farm talks next year with Spain and Portugal.

"The major condition for getting things moving has now been unblocked," said the Greek EC affairs minister, Grigoris Varfis, the designated official spokesman.

He said he expected a formal EC proposal on farm trade, the key dossier in the negotiations, to be presented to the Spanish and Portuguese governments before the end of the year.

The French agricultural minister, Michel Rocard, warned that Spain and Portugal still had a lot of negotiating to do. Agreement on fruit and vegetables is fine, he said, "but fish, cereal, sugar and beef sectors still must be worked out."

Reagan Aides Urging Accelerated Anti-Missile Development

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's national security advisers are urging him to support an accelerated five-year program allotting $18 billion to $27 billion to develop space-based and other weapons for intercepting nuclear missiles fired at Western targets.

The recommendation, which comes from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and William P. Clark, the president's outgoing national security affairs adviser, follows months of study by scientists and policy analysts. The new defensive weapons that it envisions could have serious implications for the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms control talks now under way.

The United States and the Soviet Union signed an Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in 1972 in which both sides agreed "not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based."

[The United States is hoping its development of defensive space weapons using laser beams will lead to a new treaty with the Soviet Union, a presidential spokesman said Tuesday, United Press International reported. The spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said plans to develop such weapons do not necessarily violate the ABM treaty. He said, "You can go a considerable distance in research and development without conflicting with the ABM treaty."]

Details of the highly classified report with the recommendations were published Monday in Aviation Week & Space Technology.

The interagency group, headed by Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark, distilled the work of two Pentagon panels, which studied both the scientific feasibility of developing defensive space-based weapons and the political and policy-making impact of abandoning the 30-year U.S. policy of deterring nuclear war and limiting the arms race through concentrating resources on offensive nuclear weapons only.

As word of the recommendations has leaked out over the past several weeks, they have been sharply attacked by critics who see defensive weapons as an escalation of the arms race.

According to Aviation Week, the interagency report argues that defensive weapons would enhance strategic stability and the deterrent quality of the U.S. arsenal.

"Even prior to deployment, the demonstration of U.S. technology would strengthen military and negotiating stances, and options for immediate deployment would play a significant role in deterrence," the magazine quoted the report as saying.

Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark reportedly have prepared for the president four funding options for an accelerated research and development effort.

The most expensive calls for spending $27 billion over five years, including $2.6 billion in fiscal 1985, leading to deployment of the first "layer" of a total defense system by the year 2000. The other options would not aim for deployment in this century, but would call for spending $18 billion to $26 billion from 1985 through 1989 to demonstrate promising technologies.

At the highest level of funding, a strategic defense program would increase by half the money the Pentagon now is spending for all science and technology research programs.

George A. Keyworth 2d, the president's science adviser, said in a speech last week that the Pentagon's scientific-study panel had recommended a "multi-tiered array" of defensive weapons to attack Soviet warheads all along their flight path.

The technologies slated for study include space-based and ground-based laser weapons, including the X-ray laser powered by a nuclear blast in outer space, powerful infrared sensors and laser pointing and tracking equipment effective at a range of several thousand miles.

A senior weapons scientist who participated in the studies said that the technologies recommended for accelerated development would include "hypervelocity projectiles" and "shotgun" projectiles to knock down warheads.

This official said the scientific study team that worked on the technology problems included a "red team" that evaluated Soviet countermeasures to the weapons as well as the overall Soviet response to a U.S. defensive program. He said it was the consensus of the scientists involved that U.S. development of a strategic defense would cause the Russians to redouble their efforts to build new and more effective offensive weapons.

According to Aviation Week, Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark concluded that a U.S. defensive push would complicate and confuse Soviet planning for future strategic forces.

2 Asked to Serve in New Aquino Probe Delay Reply Until Others Are Named

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The National Assembly on Tuesday named two of its members to take part in a new investigation into the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., an opposition leader, but they withheld their acceptance until other members of the inquiry panel are named.

The appointments marked the first step toward the formation of a commission to replace a panel named by President Ferdinand E. Marcos after Mr. Aquino's assassination on Aug. 21. That commission disbanded last week following challenges to its impartiality.

The two persons designated Tuesday by the National Assembly, the Philippine parliament, had also been members of the disbanded panel. One of them, Arturo Tolentino, is minister of state for foreign affairs, and his Nationalist Party is in a parliamentary coalition with the government.

But he had declined a government request that he serve as chairman of the previous panel, and on Tuesday, he said that he had not made a decision on whether to accept a seat on the new board. "We don't know the other members yet," he said.

The other person, Filemón Fernández, is an opposition member. The National Assembly named him to the first panel, and he did not join the four other members in resigning. There was no indication whether he had decided to join the new panel.

Mr. Marcos had been scheduled to address the assembly, which met in special session Tuesday, but he canceled his appearance without explanation.

The session was called to consider electoral reforms being proposed to encourage the political opposition to participate in parliamentary elections next year. The speech that Mr. Marcos had prepared for delivery at the assembly acknowledged that in "less than three months, the nation has sharply moved into the throes of crisis" because of the Aquino assassination and economic difficulties.

Mr. Marcos condemned "those who seek to profit by these events" and pledged that he would "not allow the clamor of voices in our midst today to deter us from the course that the nation must follow to heal and strengthen itself."

In Mr. Marcos's absence, opposition legislators pressed for major constitutional amendments that would limit the president's powers and clearly designate a successor in the event of his death, resignation, permanent incapacity or removal.

At present, the constitution calls for a 15-member executive committee to succeed the president until new elections can be called.

Move on Vice President

Mr. Tolentino said Tuesday that he would draw up a constitutional amendment to restore the vice presidency, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Tolentino said reviving the office, which was abolished when Mr. Marcos instituted martial law in 1972, would provide for more stability than would the executive committee, and would make it "easier to pinpoint responsibility."

United Press International

GUN AND VEIL — Shiite Moslem women with automatic weapons walk in a southern suburb of Beirut that is controlled by Shiite militias opposed to the Lebanese Army.

D'Aubuisson Said to Link Army to Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

appear to challenge this explanation by implying that the military leadership could stop the murders.

This has been a major subject of debate in the U.S. Congress. Opponents of the Reagan administration's policy of supporting the Salvadoran Army have said that U.S. funds were being spent to support armed forces guilty of allowing repeated human rights abuses.

Administration officials respond that, despite continuing abuses, the Salvadoran government has been improving its record.

The Reagan administration has strongly condemned a recent increase in death-squad murders and threats by groups calling themselves the Secret Anti-Communist Army and the Maximiliano Hernández Anti-Communist Brigade.

Since May, the two groups have claimed responsibility for at least 10 execution-style killings and for a series of bombings and death threats.

Against that background, Mr. d'Aubuisson on Oct. 1 accused a Salvadoran labor leader of having links to a guerrilla group and said U.S. aid funds had passed through him to the guerrillas. The union activist, Samuel Maldonado, was in the United States at the time for a meeting of the AFL-CIO, which maintains close links with his labor federation.

The federation, the Popular Democratic Union, said four days later that Mr. d'Aubuisson's accusations amounted to a death sentence for Mr. Maldonado.

Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president and a member of the Kissinger commission, was said to have been particularly severe Wednesday during Mr. d'Aubuisson's appearance before the commission.

Mr. Kirkland has pressed for prosecution of the killers of two land reform advisers from the United States shot here Jan. 3, 1981. The two were sent by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

He and other administration critics have in the past expressed skepticism about the Salvadoran government's claim that it is trying its best to bring the murderers to justice and prevent new killings by death squads.

Sources said Mr. d'Aubuisson's appearance before the commission spread that skepticism to other members of the commission, including Republicans who normally support administration policies here.

WORLD BRIEFS

Knesset Approves Finance Minister

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The Knesset approved Tuesday the appointment of Yigal Cohen-Orgad, an economist who favors continuing Israeli investments in the occupied West Bank, as the country's new finance minister.

Voting in the 120-member parliament was 60-48 in favor. Mr. Cohen-Orgad was Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's candidate to succeed Yoram Aridor, who resigned last week after proposing that Israel's floundering economy be linked to the U.S. dollar. Mr. Cohen-Orgad, 46, who is building his home in a West Bank settlement, made no statement after being sworn in.

Earlier, the Knesset postponed a no-confidence motion against Mr. Shamir's nine-day-old government so it could debate the appointment. The motion will probably reach the floor Wednesday. Mr. Shamir is expected to defeat it.

Russians Launch Afghan Campaign

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Soviet and Afghan government troops backed by heavy air support have launched offensives against Moslem insurgents in seven provinces of Afghanistan, bombing and shelling many villages, a Western diplomat reported Tuesday.

The diplomat quoted an embassy report from Kabul, the Afghan capital, which spoke of a five-day attack on the town of Istalif by MiG fighter-bombers, helicopter gunships, artillery batteries and tank fire. The barrage, beginning Oct. 12, reportedly flattened nearly half the town of 5,000, located 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of Kabul. Casualties were said to be high.

Two rebel commanders were said to have been killed in the assault on Istalif, a base for many guerrillas, although a majority of the insurgents reportedly escaped the bombardment to nearby villages in the Salang Pass. During lulls in the bombing, Soviet troops visited the town with a list of buildings where rebels had reportedly lived and set those houses on fire, the diplomat reported.

Comecon Is Urged to Be Self-Reliant

BERLIN (AP) — Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union urged more self-reliance Tuesday for the Moscow-led trade and economic community to counter embargoes imposed by the West.

In an address opening a three-day summit meeting in East Berlin of prime ministers from the 10-nation Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), he called on the group to organize joint production of machines, equipment and materials "the sale of which is being restricted by the West." President Ronald Reagan has led a Western campaign to restrict the exportation of sophisticated technology, especially computers, to Soviet-bloc countries because of military applications.

A Comecon report outlining progress since the last prime ministers' session a year ago in Budapest said the group had already undertaken steps to improve cooperation in "electronic components, microprocessing technology, robot technology and color television."

Austria Tries 9 Accused of Nazism

VIENNA (Reuters) — Eight Austrians and a West German charged with engaging in Nazi activities went on trial Tuesday amid tight security in the biggest case of its kind in Austria in the past decade.

The West German defendant, Ekkehard Weil, 33, is also charged with instigating bomb attacks on Jewish-owned textile shops in Salzburg and Vienna and on the Vienna homes of prominent Jewish citizens.

The charges are connected with a series of attacks that started in February 1982 when a bomb exploded in front of the house of Vienna's chief rabbi, Akiba Eisenberg. In August 1982, Mr. Weil and eight other men were arrested and charged with Nazi activities, banned under the Austrian Constitution. The trial is expected to last until mid-December.

Iraq Accused of Executions, Torture

LONDON (AP) — The Iraqi government has executed 520 political prisoners since 1978 and has reportedly tortured 23 other people to death since 1976, Amnesty International alleged in a report to be released Wednesday.

The London-based human rights organization called on the government of President Saddam Hussein to halt executions for nonviolent political offenses "as a first step towards abolition." It also called on the Iraqi government to investigate the reported torture deaths and introduce safeguards to protect prisoners.

The Amnesty report was compiled by a team of investigators, led by the organization's secretary-general, Thomas Hammarberg of Sweden, who visited Iraq in January. The Iraqi government has denied that there have been any political executions or torture.

For the Record

A West German was seriously injured by an automatic shrapnel gun after crossing the border into East Germany and tampering with a border fence, the Bonn Interior Ministry said. The East Germans said last month they would remove the shrapnel guns. (Reuters)

Twenty-six persons have been detained in Niger in connection with a plot to overthrow the government earlier this month, Niamey radio quoted President Seyni Kountche as saying Tuesday. (Reuters)

The Vatican formally took ownership Tuesday of the Shroud of Turin, the linen that some Christians believe is the burial cloth of Jesus. The shroud was owned by the Italian royal family and left to the church in the will of King Umberto II, who died in exile earlier this year. (UPI)

Senior European Community officials predicted Tuesday an extension of a freeze on some farm subsidy payments, imposed last week to stop the EC from running out of cash. The EC Commission is to meet in Brussels on Wednesday to decide whether to extend the freeze, currently set to expire Sunday. (Reuters)

Priest Friend of Walesa Faces Subversion Probe

United Press International

WARSAW — Prosecutors on Tuesday told the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, a close friend of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, that he faced criminal charges because of anti-state comments in his sermons.

Mr. Walesa, the bishop of Gdansk and 700 sopporters cheered Father Jankowski when he emerged from a 35-minute interrogation and announced he had refused to answer any questions. The government charged that the priest's followers were trying to intimidate the authorities and condemned them for showing "symptoms of fanaticism."

About 200 people jammed the corridor outside the Gdansk office where Father Jankowski faced the prosecutors. They shouted pro-Solidarity slogans and sang religious songs.

In Warsaw, the chief government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the priest's supporters "stormed the prosecutor's office." Witnesses in Gdansk said the crowd was noisy but waited outside the office until Father Jankowski emerged, then dispersed. "These were symptoms of fanaticism incompatible with inter-human relations in a civilized country," Mr. Urban said at a news conference.

The 48-year-old priest was not placed under arrest, and prosecutors did not formally indict him for any offenses. But he was told he was the target of an investigation involving three charges carrying penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment, Mr. Urban said.

Father Jankowski said he had spoken about human rights in his church, decried evil where he saw it and would continue to do so. He denied he had violated any law and told reporters, "I refused to testify because I felt I was innocent."

The Gdansk pastor has made no secret of his pro-Solidarity sentiment, and his St. Brigida parish church near the Lenin shipyards has become a center for supporters of the outlawed union.

Mr. Urban confirmed that Father Jankowski would not be placed under arrest in the near future. He said the case against the priest would take the form of a pretrial investigation, with depositions from a series of witnesses.

A second priest, the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko of Warsaw, is the target of a similar investigation, the government spokesman said, but the case against him has not yet progressed as far as the probe of Father Jankowski.

On Monday, the Communist Party Central Committee warned in a resolution that it would not tolerate political comments or "aggressive" activities of priests. It said Polish Communists opposed "the abuse of priests' robes and the sites of religious cults for political operations that violate the social order and disturb social calm."

80 West German Protesters Arrested at Base

(Continued from Page 1)

nuclear weapons might be deployed in countries such as Mongolia and Afghanistan.

The general told Stern that the 108 Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment in West Germany could reach the Soviet Union in 8 to 10 minutes, while Soviet SS-20 systems would take 16 minutes in retaliation.

"To balance out this disadvantage," he said, "we, in agreement with our allies, would bring an appropriate weapons system into a forward position."

Meanwhile, the peace movement announced that Mr. Brandt, 69, chairman of the Social Democrats, the main opposition party and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, would speak at the Bonn rally Saturday.

In Paris, Defense Minister Charles Hernu approved a call by an opposition leader, Jacques Chirac, for more active West German participation in European defense.

Mr. Chirac, leader of a neo-Gaullist party, said in Bonn on Monday that he expected West Germany to join France and Britain in developing a European nuclear deterrent force in about five years.

(NYT, AP, UPI, Reuters)

Small Demonstration

Earlier, James M. Markham of The New York Times reported from Bonn:

Only 100 women showed up Monday to picket the West German Defense Ministry on what was described as a "resistance day of women" against the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany.

During the weekend, a proclaimed "total blockade" of the U.S. Air Force base at Ramstein was disbanded a day early for want of supporters. On Saturday in Bonn, a "human chain" that was meant to link the Soviet and the U.S. embassies had large gaps in it.

Both West German activists and Interior Ministry officials caution that the poor turnouts at a number of protests in the last few days will probably not prevent the movement from drawing big crowds to announced demonstrations in Bonn, Hamburg, West Berlin, and Stuttgart on Saturday.

A green finger (the knack of making plants grow) doesn't necessarily mean a plentiful harvest. Vegetables, fruit trees and other delicate crops have little resistance to a great number of microorganisms. For example, in Japan, apple and pear orchards are ravaged by alternaria (leaf spot). Other enemies like weeds cause considerable losses in rice fields.

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Reagan Viewed as Snubbing the Right

Naming of McFarlane, Bypassing of Kirkpatrick Illustrate Softer Stance

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The appointment of Robert C. McFarlane as national security adviser and the likelihood that Jeane J. Kirkpatrick will leave the United Nations are widely viewed as a major blow to conservatives in the Reagan administration.

A key foreign policy official said

NEWS ANALYSIS

that President Ronald Reagan was being seen increasingly as shaping a "traditional Republican administration," with a more pragmatic and flexible approach on such issues as arms control and relations with the Soviet Union. The harder-line conservatives have been less willing to make concessions in arms talks or to listen to the European allies on the continuation of trade relations with Moscow.

Other officials said they expected that Mrs. Kirkpatrick's departure — White House officials said Monday that she was undeterred in her intention to leave the administration at the end of the year — and Mr. McFarlane's installation at the White House would lead to a less assertive approach in Central America.

A senior White House official said he and others felt that Mr. McFarlane, whose appointment does not require Senate confirmation, was being unfairly misjudged as "soft" by conservatives. "That attitude comes by people who don't know the man," he said, noting that early in 1981 the same critics worried that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was insufficiently conservative.

"Bud McFarlane is not conservative?" the official asked. "That's ridiculous. He is not an ideologue, but he is a hard-liner."

The official acknowledged, however, that Mr. McFarlane had been a leading advocate of flexibility in arms control talks as the administration discussed revisions in its negotiating position with Democrats in Congress this year.

On the Middle East, Mr. McFarlane's views are described by administration officials as complex. He was credited at the White House with helping to bring about the cease-fire between government and Syrian-backed forces in Lebanon last month. But some in the administration are known to fear that he did so at the expense of allowing increased influence by Syria in Lebanon's political affairs.

In addition, Mr. McFarlane was said to be a strong advocate of the use of U.S. military force. He reportedly pushed for presidential approval of the naval shelling of Syrian-supported positions, which was opposed by the Pentagon, and the general broadening of the U.S. role to include supporting the Lebanese government.

State Department officials have reported that Mr. McFarlane advocated that U.S. marines be sent into the Chuf mountains outside Beirut to prevent a takeover there by Druze militamen allied with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. This was not done, however.

A White House official, praising Mr. McFarlane, said he provided "a real master stroke" in the Middle East by bringing about military support of the Lebanese government. He suggested that Mr. Reagan had approved the step only because he and Mr. Clark were relying heavily on Mr. McFarlane's judgment.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who is the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, is a major proponent of military and economic aid to try to stop the spread of communism in Central America. Her chief ally has been William P. Clark, who resigned Monday as national security adviser after being nominated secretary of the interior by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Clark had to overcome the skepticism of fellow White House officials to win agreement to have Mr. Reagan speak out on Central America last spring. In addition, he angered colleagues at the White House and the State Department earlier this year by winning approval of large-scale military exercises in Central America.

Administration officials said that even if Mr. McFarlane tends to agree with Mr. Clark's approach, he would probably lack the influence to carry it through. They said he could not possibly duplicate Mr. Clark's authority, which was derived from his long association with the president.

"Clark really felt strongly about Central America," said a senior foreign policy official. "He was instrumental in drawing the lines and getting the president excited about it. If you're president, it's one thing to listen to a fair-minded low-key guy, and another to listen to someone you've known for 20 years and who's bailed you out lots of times."

Another top administration foreign policy official agreed that the departure of Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Clark would be viewed as "a major lurch in orientation of our foreign policy."

In addition, both Mr. Weinberger, the defense secretary, and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, were said to fear that Mr. McFarlane's low-key approach would hamper him in the bureaucratic battles sure to face him at the White House.

Mr. Reagan was said to have settled on Mr. McFarlane only after assuring Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Casey that the new adviser would have all the access and authority of Mr. Clark. The evidence Monday is that he has yet to assuage conservatives who fear that the administrataion is less friendly to their views.

It thus appears that as Mr. Reagan approaches a presumed re-election campaign — he formally authorized a campaign committee Monday — the foreign policy factions within his base of support are as sharply divided as ever.

United Press International

President Reagan introducing Robert C. McFarlane as his security adviser nominee on Monday at the White House.

Kirkpatrick Stays Silent About Her Career Plans

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, has said that she intends to remain at her post through the end of this year's General Assembly session, but declined to say what she would do after that.

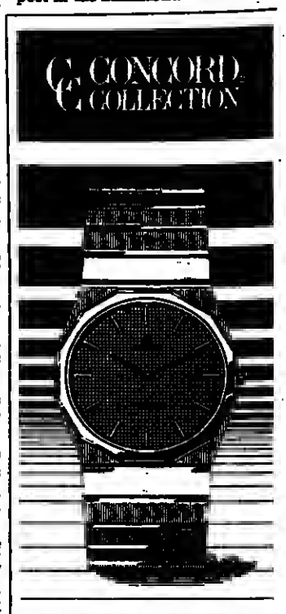
Mrs. Kirkpatrick has been portrayed as being irritated at the selection of Robert C. McFarlane as President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser and at reports that she might be offered an advisory job in the administration. She is said to have wanted the national security adviser's post herself.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick had a long meeting with Mr. Reagan Monday before the announcement of Mr. McFarlane's selection. In a telephone interview afterward, she refused to provide details of her own plans or even to confirm that she and Mr. Reagan had met.

She and Mr. McFarlane, now the deputy national security adviser and the special Middle East envoy, had been the top two candidates to replace William P. Clark as the national security adviser. Mr. Clark was nominated Thursday to become secretary of the interior.

"I naturally respect the right of the president to appoint anybody in a position in his administration that he chooses," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said. "And, of course, I warmly support his decisions. And I am committed to serving through the General Assembly."

The current session of the General Assembly is scheduled to conclude Dec. 20. White House aides said Mr. Reagan had hoped to offer Mrs. Kirkpatrick a post as a senior foreign policy adviser in Washington. It was not clear whether she had indicated her intentions to the president, but she has been depicted as reluctant to accept another post in the administration.



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Budget Officials Say Reagan Probably Won't Seek Big Spending Cuts in '85

By Joel Havemann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun preparing a federal budget for the coming election year that would be a significant retreat from its previous get-tough budgets, with their drastic curbs on domestic spending, administration sources say.

The fiscal 1985 budget that President Ronald Reagan will submit to Congress in January probably will call for no significant new spending cuts, according to officials in the Office of Management and Budget.

In fact, the administration may not even ask again for cuts it proposed — and Congress rejected — in the past, they said.

Mr. Reagan still has more than two months to decide to return to the attack and push Congress for more deep spending cuts.

But at this point, the agency has instructed government agencies to prepare budgets for fiscal 1985 that generally reflect fiscal 1984's budget policy extended for another year.

According to current assumptions about the course of the economy, that would leave the projected deficit for fiscal 1985, which begins next Oct. 1, at $170 billion.

"It's a given," one administration source said, that the deficit ultimately proposed will be smaller than the fiscal 1984 deficit, which is now estimated at about $180 billion.

But just how far the deficit will decline remains unclear and will depend on whether the administration repeats most of its budget-cutting proposals.

"No such tactical decisions have been made," the source said, speaking on condition he not be named.

Mr. Reagan's new budget posture reflects a political dilemma facing him as he approaches his undeclared re-election campaign. The president probably could earn political capital by proposing measures to slash the huge deficit, but that course also poses significant risks.

For one, there is the "fairness issue" — the charge that the administration's budget and tax policies of previous years have disproportionately favored the rich at the expense of middle-income and poor Americans.

Another risk is Mr. Reagan's declining success rate in Congress, which suggests that trying for dramatic budget-cutting proposals again would be futile.

That might not be a political liability if Mr. Reagan chose to blame Congress for failing to make the necessary tough decisions to cut spending.

But such a charge would fall not only on the Democratic House but also on the Republican Senate, and Mr. Reagan might not want to do anything to jeopardize the Republicans' fragile grip on the Senate in the 1984 elections.

From the perspective of the agencies, the agonizing in the White House over how to prepare an election-year budget with an enormous built-in deficit has resulted in a lack of direction from the top in the early stages of the budget process.

"They don't know what the hell they're going to do," a budget official in a federal department said of the budget office.

The budget office gave the agencies their preliminary fiscal 1985 spending ceilings last summer.

In past years, those ceilings have forced the agencies to prepare spending-cut proposals. Although the 1985 numbers have not been made public, sources at the budget office say that for most agencies, the new numbers are very close to the administration's most recent estimate of what it would cost to keep operating government programs at the levels proposed for 1984.

That would mean no new spending cuts, except where needed to offset increases elsewhere.

In July, the budget office estimated that continuing the budget policies proposed by the administration for 1984 would mean federal expenditures of about $918 billion in fiscal 1985.

With no tax increase, revenue would total $748 billion, leaving a deficit of $170 billion — only about $10 billion below the deficit expected this year.

Even that decline in the deficit would stem primarily from the improving economy, which automatically increases tax revenues as individuals' incomes rise. That side effect of the recovery relieves some of the pressure for spending cuts to reduce the deficit.

In fact, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan recently told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that the fiscal 1985 deficit could be in "the area of" $100 billion if economic improvement continued and spending was cut.

But the spending cuts now under consideration seem unlikely to achieve a deficit that small under any foreseeable economic circumstances.

The budget office issued its summer spending ceilings to the agencies without any specific guidance from Mr. Reagan.

On Friday, the president will receive the second of two briefings from David A. Stockman, the budget director, reviewing past administration budget policy. But the budget office does not expect Mr. Reagan to make any decisions of his own until December.

The budget office, meanwhile, is reviewing the agencies' spending requests and probably will trim most of them before issuing its own version of the agencies' budgets at the end of November.

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Brazilian Party Opposes Wage Limit, Jeopardizing Agreement With IMF

By Richard House
Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — The Brazilian government's hopes for an early compromise with the National Congress on a key component of its austerity agreement with the International Monetary Fund have suffered a serious setback.

The president of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, Ulysses Guimarães, said Monday his party rejected modifications to a law that would hold wage increases to only 80 percent of the rate of inflation.

He said the party wanted a major renegotiation of the IMF agreement, as well as a commitment from the military government for direct presidential elections.

Both the IMF and commercial banks cut off Brazil loans last May, when the country failed to comply with economic targets set out in a lending agreement with the fund last February.

After protracted negotiations, the military government and the IMF reached a new agreement in August. The accord is designed to reduce Brazil's need to borrow abroad and to lower the country's 155-percent inflation rate. The wage law is a major part of the agreement.

In order for the banks and the IMF to resume lending, as well as to complete an additional $11-billion loan package that Brazil needs to keep afloat, the National Congress must endorse the government's IMF agreement.

The military government can use various constitutional devices to keep the law in effect. But sources said the IMF has made clear that it wants a freely voted acceptance of austerity.

The government party is in the minority in Congress. Mr. Guimarães said the government's modified wage proposals were not substantially better than those proposed nearly two months ago and rejected by Congress.

Under congressional procedure, the law must be accepted or rejected within 10 working days from Tuesday.

Mr. Guimarães's party advocates a moratorium on any repayment of principal and interest on Brazil's nearly $93 billion in foreign debts.

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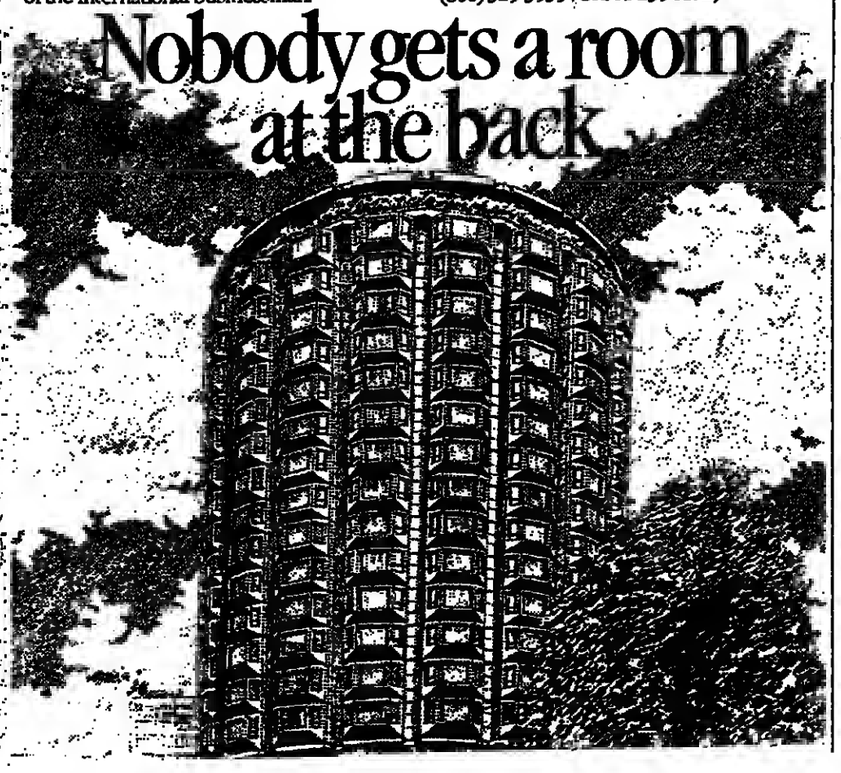

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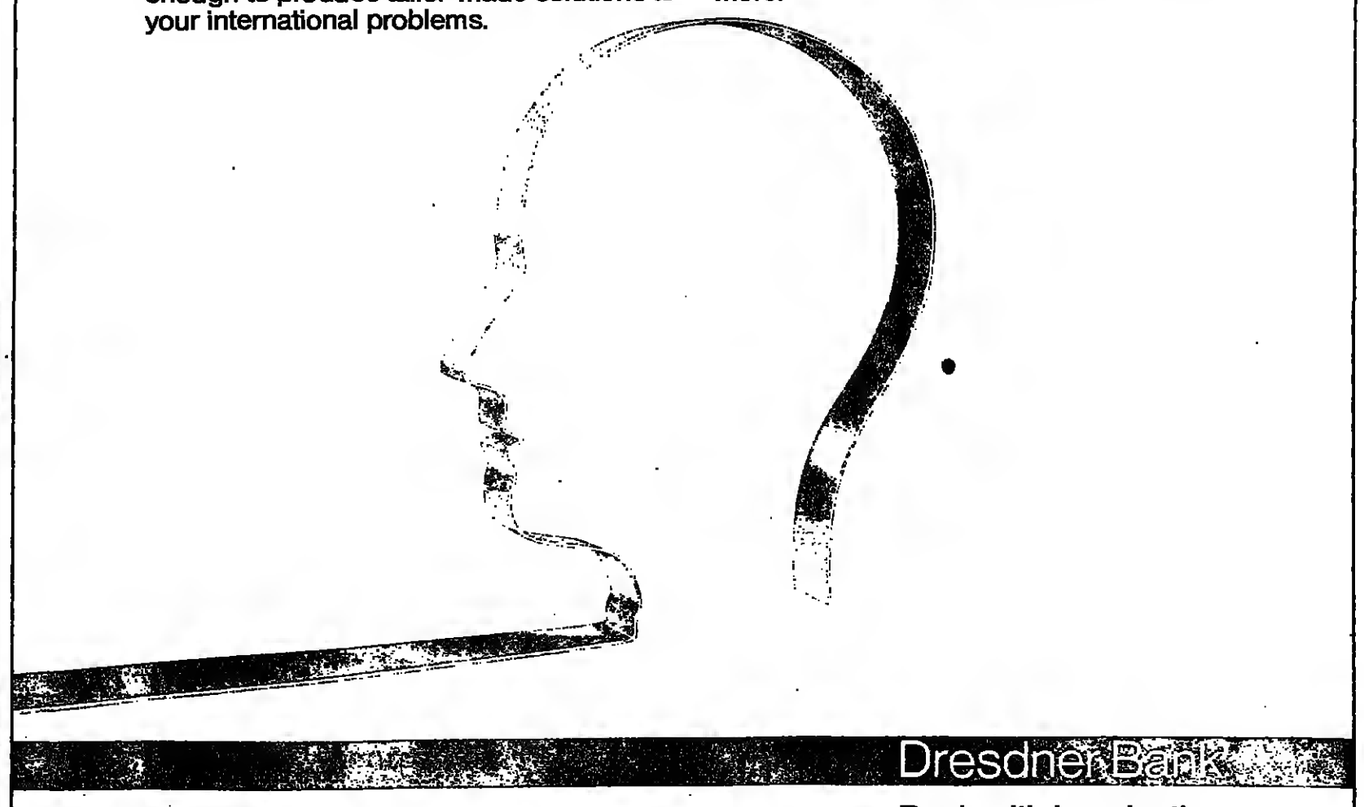

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Grenada's Army Chief Accuses Party Leader of One-Man Rule

By Frank J. Prial
New York Times Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — The commander of Grenada's army and militia has charged that the prime minister of the Caribbean island country disgraced both the "party and the revolution" by refusing to share the leadership of the ruling leftist party with his deputy.

In a long statement read Monday over the government-controlled Radio Free Grenada, the commander, General Hudson Austin, said that only the leadership of the party, the New Jewel Movement, was involved. He said Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's role as head of the government was not in question, but he made it clear that the government post would also be involved if Mr. Bishop persisted in his attitude.

Western diplomats in Barbados predicted that Mr. Bishop would soon be replaced by Bernard Coard, the former deputy prime minister who resigned Friday and who is known as a Marxist hardliner with close ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union. Both countries have a strong presence in Grenada, an island 90 miles (145 kilometers) off the coast of Venezuela with a population of 110,000 in its 133 square miles (345 square kilometers). The Soviet Union is building a large embassy in Grenada, and Cuba has sent 400 technicians to help build a new airport.

The diplomats said that Mr. Bishop's career appeared to be ended, and pointed out that the jobs of party leader and prime minister had been interchangeable since the 1979 coup, in which Mr. Bishop, head of the New Jewel Movement, overthrew the government of Eric Gairy and established the People's Revolutionary Government.

Mr. Bishop has recently been criticized for encouraging the private sector and reportedly planning to restore constitutional rule. Earlier this year, he appointed a commission to draft a new constitution.

The diplomats here said General Austin's statement appeared to confirm Sunday's indications that the army had seized control, but added that it left many questions unanswered.

One was his connection as army commander with Major Liam Cornwall, Grenada's ambassador to Cuba, who was described in some reports Sunday as the head of the army. A long statement by Major Cornwall was read on the radio criticizing Mr. Bishop and saying the army would "tolerate no manifestations whatsoever of counter-revolutions."

General Austin said Monday that the prime minister was "at home and quite safe." It was reported here that he was under house arrest.

The Grenada Ministry of Information continued to say Monday that the political turmoil on the island was "an internal party matter" and of no concern to the outside world. Grenada's journalists were forbidden to report to outside news agencies, and foreign correspondents and photographers were barred from the island.

General Austin said a party split had been a serious problem for a year but had never been revealed to the people because "it was vital to maintain an appearance of unity at all costs.

"One of the main principles of our party is that of collective leadership," he said, adding that the party had had to contend in the last year with "the constantly growing desire of Comrade Maurice Bishop to exercise full and exclusive power and authority."

Last month, General Austin said, the central committee of the New Jewel Movement decided to split the top party job, "with Comrade Bishop doing what he had always done best, directing work among the masses, and Comrade Coard doing what he had always done best, namely, guiding and organizing the political work of the party."

Maurice Bishop

Mr. Bishop, however, refused to accept the decision, and General Austin said the party's members met last Thursday and voted unanimously to expel *him from the* movement. The party's central commitee, General Austin said, will make the final decision "after *security forces have completed* their investigation."

General Austin also charged that farm machinery "received as gifts from friendly countries" was being sabotaged. Grenada has received considerable aid from East bloc nations since Mr. Bishop came to power.

EC Tax Proposals Aim To Help Nonresidents

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission has made a series of proposals for "fairer income tax treatment" of the two million EC nationals who work in another EC state, including 200,000 "frontier workers."

Current laws treating nonresidents unfairly in tax matters, the commission said in a report Tuesday, may "interfere with the freedom of movement of persons and the freedom to provide services within the community" as guaranteed by the EC's founding treaty.

Its proposals call on EC states to grant the same tax breaks to residents and nonresidents and added it knew numerous cases of unfair treatment of nonresidents, including the following:

- The staff of a French school in Italy must make French social security contributions "but can get no relief from them."
- A firm of international accountants moved its offices from Paris to Brussels to find that payments to the firm's pension fund established in France "were no longer recognized for tax purposes" in Belgium.
- A Dutch research worker who got a job in Britain ceased to get tax relief for payments he was making on a house in the Netherlands.

The commission proposed that frontier workers should be taxed in the country of residence on income from employment across the border. The worker would thus "get all the tax reliefs to which an ordinary resident is entitled," the commission said.

It added that the state where a frontier worker is employed "may apply a withholding tax to the frontier worker's income which is then to be credited against the income tax chargeable by the country of residence."

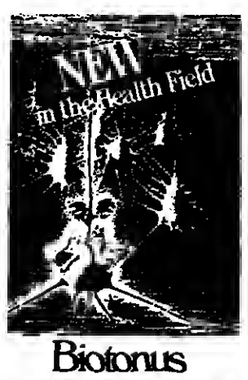
Currently four pairs of EC countries — Belgium-France, Belgium-Germany, France-Germany and Belgium-the Netherlands — tax frontier workers in the country of residence.

"However, these arrangements use different definitions" of frontier workers and "anomalies often occur," the commission added in its report.

In the case of other nonresidents, the commission proposed that taxation levels "should be no more burdensome that if they were resident in the taxing state."

Under current EC laws, nonresidents are taxed on the income arising in the country where they are nonresident and can claim only a restricted range of the tax reliefs available to residents.

"The application of this rule often results in financial disadvantages to workers who are excercising their right to free movement between member states," the commission concluded.



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Mondale Rejects Concern Over Attacks on Glenn

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, responding to Senator John Glenn's warnings that bickering between the two front-runners for the Democratic presidential nomination could damage the ultimate nominee, says that differences between the two are fundamental and that he will continue to attack the Ohio senator's record.

But Democratic Party officials are increasingly concerned that if the Mondale-Glenn feud persists, it will shatter party unity and hurt the Democrats' chances against President Ronald Reagan next year. In fact, party officials plan to meet with campaign managers of the seven declared Democratic candidates and urge that they refrain from attacking each other and instead reserve their criticism for Mr. Reagan, who Monday signed a letter legally making him a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Glenn, who has engaged in several sharp exchanges with Mr. Mondale during the past week, has already called for a cease-fire.

But on Monday, Mr. Mondale, saying that Mr. Reagan's economic program was the "most profound domestic issue" he had seen in his career, added: "I was against Reaganomics. Glenn was for it. That's a fundamental. And I don't see how we can serve the public by trying to avoid discussions."

Mr. Mondale discussed his differences with Mr. Glenn at a Los Angeles Times Washington Bureau breakfast session at which Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles disclosed he is supporting Mr. Mondale and plans to campaign for him.

Earlier, Mr. Glenn, reacting to a comment by Mr. Mondale, that the senator was basing his campaign on support of Reaganomics, said, "Can you imagine anything more stupid than that? And feel free to use that as a direct quote." Mr. Glenn accused Mr. Mondale of citing his record out of context and said that although he had voted for Mr. Reagan's 25-percent tax cut, he had cast about 30 votes against various other aspects of the president's economic program.

And the senator, who countered Mr. Mondale's charge by saying he voted for the tax cut only as an alternative to the "disastrous, failed" economic policies of the Carter administration, made it clear he was ready to continue the battle if Mr. Mondale persisted in accusing him of supporting Reaganomics.

"If I'm attacked in these areas, obviously I'm going to respond," said Mr. Glenn, although he expressed concern that "when candidates start hacking away at each other, it can cause a serious problem for whoever gets the nomination."

"We will have a very tough campaign on our hands" next fall, he continued, "and we had better have the party united."

The Democratic national chairman, Charles T. Manatt, and other party officials are so concerned about the potential damage from a continuing feud that they plan to urge Mr. Mondale, Mr. Glenn and the other five candidates to refrain from making harsh attacks on each other during the campaign for the nomination. The matter will be taken up next week at a regularly scheduled party meeting.

Party officials plan to suggest that the candidates informally agree to adopt a version of the Republican Party's "11th commandment," which stipulates that candidates shall not speak ill of other Republicans.

Mr. Mondale said Monday that, although he believes a campaign must be conducted "in a civilized way because antagonisms can settle in," the idea that "you would have an issueless campaign in which one's record — and where one proposes to take this nation — is irrelevant to debate, I think is totally unsustainable."

Oil and Money in the Eighties

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Donald Hodel, United States Secretary of Energy

U.S. ENERGY: THE NEXT TEN YEARS
John Lichtblau, Executive Director, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, New York.

STRUCTURAL VERSUS CYCLICAL CHANGE IN THE OIL MARKET
Moderator: **Herman Franssen,** Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.
Robert Mabro, Director, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies.
Arie de Geus, Coordinator of Planning, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, London.
William Finger, Coordinator of Energy Analysis, Exxon Company, Houston.

ARAB BANKING'S ROLE IN OAPEC COUNTRIES' INVESTMENT STRATEGIES
Abdulla A. Saudi, President and Chief Executive, Arab Banking Corporation, Bahrain.

CORPORATE THINKING ON THE ENERGY INVESTMENT OUTLOOK
Robert Anderson, Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Corporation, Los Angeles.
François Didier, Senior Vice President, Strategic Planning, Elf Aquitaine, Paris.

NORTH SEA INVESTMENT OUTLOOK
G. Malcolm Ford, Joint Managing Director, Britoil Plc, Glasgow.

DECEMBER 9

THE ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK IN WORLD ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHTIES
Yves Rovani, Vice-President, Energy, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

THE OIL FUTURES MARKET
Robin Woodhead, Chairman, International Petroleum Exchange, London, and Managing Director, Premier Man Group.
Karlsen Mahlmann, Head of the Oil Committee, Chicago Board of Trade.

THE SINO-SOVIET OIL OUTLOOK
Professor Arthur Meyerhoff, Independent Oil Producer and Geologist.

LIVING WITH OPEC
James Akins, Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

OPEC IN THE EIGHTIES
Alirio Parra, Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London.

THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM INVESTMENT AND PRODUCT SALES IN EUROPE BY THE PRODUCING COUNTRIES
Moderator: **Nicolas G. Veûte,** Oil Consultant, London and The Hague.
Erwin Speller, Managing Director, Fretoil, Paris.
John Maltby, Chairman, The Burmah Oil Co. Plc, London.
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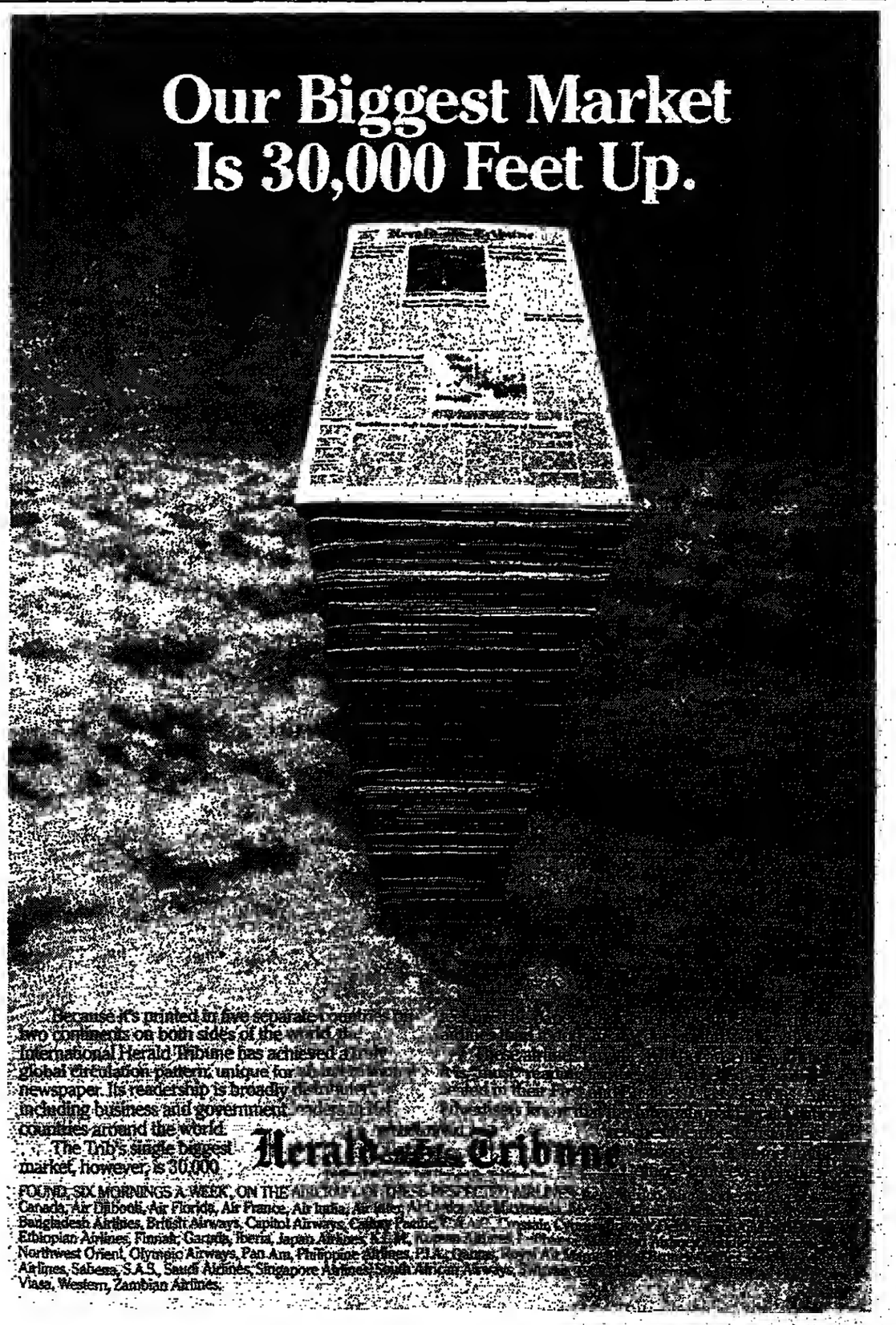

Execution Delays Irk U.S. Prosecutors

Texan's Last-Minute Stay Dramatizes Unrest Over Maze of Legal Tactics

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a move symptomatic of frustration by law enforcement authorities nationally, Attorney General Jim Mattox of Texas has asked the Supreme Court to allow the speedy execution of

NEWS ANALYSIS

James David Autry, whose death was stayed at the last minute Oct. 5 by Justice Byron R. White.

"The simple fact is that justice delayed is justice denied and brings about disrespect" for the judicial system, Mr. Mattox said at a press conference he called last week on the steps of the high court to dramatize his unhappiness over the three-year delay since Mr. Autry was sentenced to die for the killing of a convenience store clerk.

Despite the drama involving Mr. Autry, whose execution was halted as he lay awaiting a lethal injection, and a major Supreme Court ruling last term in the case of Barefoot vs. Estelle that some said would accelerate executions, lawyers on both sides of the controversy say that no speedup in the process is expected. Eight persons have been executed since 1976, and about 1,200 are on death row.

The criminal-justice system, as a whole, is slow, and death-row inmates are taking advantage of the same protections available to other prisoners. Capital punishment cases move even more slowly, because the Supreme Court has said the death penalty is unique and requires extra scrutiny.

Concern about delays is well illustrated by Barefoot vs. Estelle, a case chosen by the Supreme Court last year to help expedite the process.

Thomas A. Barefoot first sought high-court review of his conviction in 1981, and the justices stayed his execution while they considered his claims. Then they turned him down.

He set out on the road to the Supreme Court again, beginning a second round of challenges by filing a habeas corpus petition, known as an indirect appeal. Mr. Barefoot's execution was imminent last January when the Supreme Court stayed it again, this time granting review.

Last June the court voted against him, 6-3, and Texas officials said they hoped that would be the end of the line. But Mr. Barefoot has begun a third round of challenges in state and federal courts.

His case, which began with his murder conviction in 1978, will probably "be going back to the Supreme Court for the third time," said Leslie A. Benitez, chief of law enforcement for the Texas attorney general. "The process is slow."

Mr. Barefoot's approach is common. Convicted defendants are allowed a full "direct appeal" of conviction and sentencing throughout state and federal systems. State and federal law then permit an unlimited number of indirect challenges, through the filing of habeas corpus petitions, and judges at each level generally take weeks or months considering each petition.

Potential issues in such cases are in great supply. Most state death penalty statutes require a complicated, two-phase proceeding, different from the proceedings in all other types of criminal cases. One trial is conducted on guilt or innocence, and another oo the sentence. Thus, potential for error increases.

Furthermore, capital punishment law remains unsettled, constantly changing as a result of appeals court rulings at every level. Each change gives some inmates new claims to raise.

The constant flow of new appellate rulings means that a claim apparently without merit one day may become valid and serious the next.

To Jack Boger, of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund's Capital Punishment Project, this "lack of clarity" reflects "the ambiguity the country has about really carrying out the death penalty. A small handful of attorneys defending clients could not stop this country from carrying out executions if it were of a unified mind. This country is not of a unified mind, and the courts are not of a unified mind."

Law enforcement officials such as Attorney General Jim Smith of Florida say they believe that the public will is being thwarted. "I'm one of those who feel very strongly that if we have capital punishment, it should happen. It shouldn't exist as it does now only on paper, and it shouldn't take our system seven years as it does now to examine claims," he said.

George Georgieff heads the criminal division in the Florida attorney general's office. The state has 200 death-row inmates and has not executed one since May 1979.

"I don't fault the defense lawyers," he said. "I fault the system. We hoped the Barefoot case would have some effect." That decision, also written by Justice White, gave federal appeals courts authority to deny petitions and stays of execution as long as the court carefully considered substantive claims. But the ruling did not require the courts to do anything, Mr. Georgieff said.

"All you had do do was read the syllabus when it came out, and it became apparent that they [the justices] did nothing," he said.

Mr. Georgieff said he agreed with a proposal suggested by Justice White in the Autry case and backed by his boss, Attorney General Smith, that would require inclusion of all claims in one petition, except in unusual circumstances.

James David Autry

Defense lawyers believe that the system's slowness is essential to prevent mistakes, and they say large numbers of serious mistakes occur from the moment of arrest to sentencing.

"The pressure isn't to come up with cute delaying techniques," Mr. Boger said. "It is to oome up with claims" that anticipate the state of the law "six months or two years from now."

The "strain is extraordinary," he said, because lawyers realize the oonsequences of forgoing what seems to be a meritless claim, "only to see federal courts or state courts adopt that position in a few months."

FBI Says More Arrests Are Possible As Probe of Missile Spying Continues

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The FBI said Tuesday that its investigation of the California man who allegedly sold missile secrets to Poland was "still very much alive" and that there may be further arrests.

James Durward Harper Jr., an electronics expert, was accused Monday in a San Francisco court of selling operational details of U.S. intercontinental nuclear missiles to Polish agents who passed them on to the Soviet Union.

A U.S. Army missile expert, quoted in court documents, said the value of the secrets was "beyond calculation."

The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, who at the time of the alleged spy activity was head of the Soviet KGB security police, gave the Polish agents a letter of commendation for their good work, the documents said.

FBI agents said Tuesday that they had first learned from British intelligence sources that an American, then unidentified, was supplying information on missiles to Polish intelligence.

They then identified Mr. Harper as the alleged spy after tracing his trips to Warsaw and other overseas cities, U.S. officials said.

Some information about the spy operation was confirmed by a Western agent planted in the Polish intelligence service, according to court documents.

An FBI official said Tuesday that the investigation was "still very much alive."

U.S. prosecutors began preparing their case against Mr. Harper, who allegedly obtained secret documents on the Minuteman nuclear missile from his wife, who before her death was a secretary for a California defense contractor.

Officials said the documents included key data on how the Minuteman might survive a Soviet first strike.

Mr. Harper, 49, was offered $1 million for data on the Minuteman, but only managed to collect $250,000 from the Poles, the FBI official said.

FBI agents arrested Mr. Harper last Saturday at his apartment in Mountain View, California. If convicted, he oould face life in prison.

According to the court documents, Mr. Harper, a computer technician, persuaded his wife, Ruby Louise Schuler, who worked at two systems control companies in Palo Alto, California, to steal top-secret documents.

Miss Schuler died last June of liver failure stemming from alcoholism, according to a court affadavit released Monday.

■ **Lawyer Cites Money, Thrills**

The lawyer for Mr. Harper said Tuesday that his client had sold the missile secrets for "money and the thrill of it," The Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

"It's sort of romantic to run around different airports and meet people," said William Dougherty, a Southern California lawyer who has handled other espionage cases.

Mr. Dougherty said Mr. Harper had contacted him — before being identified by FBI agents — because he had decided he wanted to work for U.S. intelligence.

"I hate to use the cliché, but he wanted to come in out of the cold," Mr. Dougherty said.

For 25 months, the lawyer met his client in Southern California bars, coffee shops and airports, passing on government queries and relaying answers to federal agents through questionnaires and tape recordings.

The suspect steadfastly refused to disclose his identity unless he got immunity from prosecution, and the Justice Department would not grant the request until he revealed his name, Mr. Dougherty said.

Meanwhile, federal agents, working with information gleaned during the negotiations and tips from the source in the Polish intelligence service, ferreted out his identity, put him under surveillance and arrested him Saturday.

T. Coleman Andrews, Rightist Activist Who Ran for President, Is Dead at 84

The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Virginia — T. Coleman Andrews Sr., 84, a cofounder of the John Birch Society and a former Internal Revenue Service commissioner who crusaded against U.S. income taxes, died Saturday after a long illness.

Mr. Andrews was credited with saving millions of dollars for federal, state and city governments with tight-fisted reform programs. He also attacked income taxes and government spending.

In 1953, Mr. Andrews left his accounting firm to become IRS commissioner under President Eisenhower. He later drew the attention of conservative groups seeking a presidential candidate to lead their protest against the two established parties. He was a Democrat but he reluctantly agreed to run in 1956 on an independent ticket with Californian Thomas H. Werdel. He lost, but got 41,063 votes in Virginia.

An outspoken advocate of states' rights and a former segregationist, he was one of 12 co-founders of the John Birch Society.

■ *Other death:*

Kirill Novikov, 78, a senior Soviet diplomat who represented the Soviet Union at the Yalta conference at the beginning of a long career in the foreign service, on Friday, Tass reported.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Death of an Intellectual

Until recently, Raymond Aron was better appreciated in the United States than in France. It was only with the recent publication of his memoirs that the French public and the French intellectual community have fully acknowledged the stature of this calm and scholarly commentator upon contemporary history. With his death, the loss suddenly is felt as much on the left as on the right.

In the United States, Raymond Aron was known and highly regarded as early as the 1950s, for his journalism and for his books on war and totalitarianism ("The Century of Total War") and Marxism ("The Opium of the Intellectuals"). It was said by his critics that Americans liked him because he was anti-Marxist and anti-communist at a time when the European intelligentsia — the French, above all — was pro-Marxist and anti-American. Bnt there was much more to it than that.

Raymond Aron was valued by Americans because he offered a model of how to be anti-Marxist and anti-totalitarian. At a time when the utopian expectations of the 1930s and 1940s had been discredited by Stalinism, yet the campaign against Stalinism and communism was being dominated in the United States by clownish demagogues and humorless reactionaries, Raymond Aron showed how to be lucid and objective, committed and humane. He once quoted an Englishman's remark that "controversies between intellectuals about the destiny of intellectuals play as big a part in French life as love and food" — while ruefully admitting that his own work was very much a part of this. But then he added that while Anglo-Saxons may pragmatically create political and social institutions, the French translate these into immortal ideas.

"The French intelligentsia," he said, "is torn between the aspiration to universality and the special circumstances of the national situation; between attachment to democratic ideas and a taste for aristocratic values; between love of liberty and revolt against the power and technical civilization of the United States; between moral inspiration and the acceptance of cynicism, the alleged condition of effectiveness. Because of these conflicts, the French intelligentsia represents more than itself."

Because of his own passionate commitment to ideas and to truth, Raymond Aron, too, stood for more than himself. He stood for what is most admirable in French intellectual life, and what is best and most honorable in the two professions that he served throughout his life, those of scholar and of journalist.

— INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Reagan Campaign

The Reagan campaign organization — officially called Reagan-Bush '84 — set up shop Monday. In name and appearance, Reagan-Bush '84 resembles other presidential campaigns; in practice the campaign organization of an incumbent president is unlike any other. Other candidates usually struggle to get a few prominent politicians and officeholders to make endorsements. But the Reagan campaign staff has been spending much of its time the last few weeks inventing titles and co-chairmanships enough to accommodate all the politicos — some of them bitter rivals — who want high posts in the president's campaign.

Other campaigns often concentrate on building grass-roots organizations in key primary and caucus states. Reagan-Bush '84 has evidently spent little time yet in doing that. There are already Republican parties, at least on paper, in most places, and Mr. Reagan has no serious rivals for the nomination. Other campaigns struggle to raise money. Reagan-Bush '84 can raise the $16 million it is allowed to raise from private givers as sure as six o'clock follows five.

Other campaigns also struggle to get even a little attention for their candidates. But all the world is watching Ronald Reagan. Everyone will see more of what he does as president, all the way up through October 1984, than what his campaign's ads on television or radio or newspapers or direct mail say he does. Other candidates give vague hints of possible appointees; they themselves doo't know who their secretary of state will be. Mr. Reagan has named a oew national security adviser — a decision that tells much about the kind of foreign policy he intends to follow. Other candidates can tell us that they have the capacity to react well to crises. But we can watch how Mr. Reagan handles them.

Of course it will be useful to watch the Reagan-Bush '84 media strategy, since it should present succinctly the message and themes the president wants delivered; and it will be interesting to see the campaign's managers struggle to keep every Republican politico happy with his place at the national convention in Dallas. But the media campaign is not scheduled to begin until March. Meanwhile, Reagan-Bush '84 will do the things a president's campaign organization does, all on the assumption that Mr. Reagan will do what his advisers have been telling us since last spring he would surely do by July or August or October, but which he refrained specifically from doing in his statement authorizing the committee to work in his behalf: make a formal decision to run for a second term.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Opinion

The Meeting in Athens

Socialist prime ministers from five Southern European countries gave a display of disagreement at their meeting in Athens. Neither their common political convictions nor their supposedly common interests as southerners produced the hoped-for harmony on some fundamental issues of European politics.

Most glaringly, the meeting of the prime ministers of France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain has given no new impetus to the weary negotiations for the admission of Portugal and Spain to the Common Market. After the sessions had ended, Pierre Mauroy of France raised oo hopes at all that French delaying tactics might be abandoned. On the contrary, opportunities to spin out the negotiations will multiply at the beginning of next year when, for a period of six months, France assumes the presidency of the EC.

— *The Financial Times (London).*

Lebanization of America

Americans may be witnessing, without consciously recognizing, the Lebanization of their country. Persuasive and steadily more frequent evidence suggests that the United States is beginning to resemble Lebanon in its political and social structure, formal and informal, a phenomenon which, given Lebanon's current, past and probable future troubles, ought not to be neglected.

Is the United States a nation? Perhaps not, to the sense of its Latin derivative, meaning a tribe, a group of people born of the same stock, often remembering a common ancestor. Like Lebanon, the United States is an amalgam or conglomerate of tribes, a deliberate political construct designed to accommodate all to their mntual benefit. To endure, such a precarious experiment requires an individual or group consciousness of belonging, an assumption of membership and primacy of loyalty, not to tribe or sect but to a common larger tradition.

Lebanon is organized into 17 different sects. Each sect has large measures of autonomy in the educational, legal and political fields. Some are divided within themselves.

Primary loyalty is to clan and then to sect, with allegiance to Lebanon a poor third in influence. The grisly consequence for the last eight years and for the foreseeable future is internecine warfare.

There seems no immediate danger of such a development here. But American sectarianism, always present at the level of voluntary association and personal and group choice, has in the years since the civil rights revolution become fixed in the law of the land.

Affirmative action programs, which call quotas "goals," attempt to parcel out jobs, educational opportunities and housing on what amounts to a sectarian basis. The entire American population is divided by law and administrative fiat into categories of the legally advantaged and disadvantaged. The potential consequences for disintegration of the sense of national community — Lebanization — are daily more apparent.

Before the trend overwhelms, Congress and the courts should re-examine and restore the principle that the government should regard each individual citizen with indifferent respect and affection.

— *David B. Wilson in The Boston Globe.*

The Dollar and the Shekel

For a long time the dollar has been practically legal tender in Israel. Tourists know something about that, having eaten in restaurants in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv where the prices on the menus are in dollars.

But a country's money is a symbol of its national independence. To suppress the country's currency, for the Israelis, would have been to lend support to those who deny the very existence of the state.

— *Christian Casteran in Le Matin (Paris).*

FROM OUR OCT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Clash in Mogador

TANGIER — A serious affray between Moors and the police, who are under French control, is reported from Mogador. While a patrol was crossing the marketplace, it was stoned by soldiers of Abd-el-Salam Oudia. The noise of the fracas brought reinforcements from the neighboring police station, which were received by rifleshots from the turbulent soldiers, who had ranged the populace on their side. The police were forced to retire to their barricades, where the rioters pursued them. Firing continued for over an hour; 10 policemen were wounded, and several of their aggressors were also hurt. That greater bloodshed did not occur is due to the coolness of the police. Comparative calm has been restored.

1933: Prince Ali Visits Paris

PARIS — Declining to comment on recent political developments in the kingdom of Iraq, over which his younger brother, the late King Feisal, reigned, Prince Ali, the former King of the Hedjas, declared [Oct. 18] that he is making his first visit to Paris, incognito, for pleasure and not for reasons of state. "Even in faraway Baghdad we have beard of the charms of Paris," said the Arab prince. Prince Ali is enthusiastic about the emancipation of women in Iraq. "There has been so much misrepresentation made of our customs, our life." He asserted: "The Bedouin women are seldom veiled; their faces are uncovered as they go about their work, and they are oever obliged to remain hidden in their homes, as is reported."

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Over Damascus's Calm Streets, an Air of Uncertainty

By Flora Lewis

DAMASCUS — The contrast here is startling, not only with Beirut but with Damascus a year ago.

The Lebanese capital is ravaged. Armed men and military machines are everywhere. You still have to make a detour when bursts of automatic gunfire erupt a block or two down the road. There is a cease-fire, but still no peace.

Damascus seems to be thriving. The broad avenues of the new city, cutting through a forest of apartment buildings, are open and calm. Tanks and armored vehicles that made up much of the traffic last year are rare.

A parade of notables from the Gulf and more distant regions come to pay calls on President Hafez al-Assad, as though to a new court. They bring tribute, and pleas to open the pipeline for Iraq's oil. Arab officials calculate that Syria is making at least $600 million a year from Iran by keeping the pipeline closed, partly by getting free oil and partly by simply not paying for the cheap Iranian oil that it resells.

After Israeli destruction of his newest weapons last year in Lebanon and after literally razing the rebellious city of Hama, President Assad has made his capital a picture of peace. There are no echoes of the rain of shells in Lebanon, there are no open signs of tension.

The biggest question to the Middle East now is what Mr. Assad really wants. There are many whispers, oo sure answers. Maybe he has not decided himself. One thing on which all the tea-leaf readers agree is that he does not want war with Israel. Does he want to negotiate?

One Syrian source says yes, but that Mr. Assad's first desire is to be treated by the United States as a "regional superpower," the equal of Israel.

According to this version, the president's minimum conditions are the return of the Golan Heights on the same basis as Egypt settled for in Sinai — demilitarization and joint patrols — and a guarantee of influence to Lebanon.

There is no mention of Palestine. The current campaign to demolish Yasser Arafat is designed to make sure that Mr. Assad, not Jordan or any wily claimant to PLO independence, controls the decision on whether and what to negotiate.

Mr. Assad's attitude toward Lebanon is as clear in generalities of Syrian interest as it is hazy in specifics. He wants de facto partition, says one Western diplomat. He wants a weak national government he can dominate, says another. He wants an effective central government that works, as long as he is firmly assured it can never work against Damascus, according to a third.

There is not the sense here of implacable opposition to Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, that filters through elsewhere. Mr. Assad's latest threat to treat a breakdown of scheduled Lebanese "national reconciliation talks" as a breach of the cease-fire is double-edged, like so many pronouncements from Damascus.

It could mean renewal of murderous fighting if Mr. Assad is frustrated. Or it could mean endorsement of Mr. Gemayel's effort to promote basic reforms in hope of stilling Lebanon's internal feuds. Syria has a heavy hand in them, but the resulting instability is also a problem for Syria.

There can be no question of Mr. Gemayel's dedication to reforms. His position has been distorted for rival factional purposes, but it is quite clear. He wants complete secularization, an end to confessional privileges and to the quota system that puts religious affiliations ahead of individual merit in access to public jobs, and modernization of society.

It is a bold position, but it is not in conflict with the nonclerical and national approach of the Syrian Baathist regime. Amin, as he is called, carries the baggage of his unyielding father, Pierre, and his murdered brother Bashir. But he is trying to shed it and build a real nation on the chaotic mosaic of factions.

His complaint about America's approach is that he sees it as asking the horse to push the cart, requiring Lebanon to straighten itself out before those who are pulling and shoving in opposite directions give it a chance.

Saeeb Salem, the elderly former Lebanese prime minister, remembers that when he was a schoolboy he wrote in his books, "Beirut, Syria." Between the two World Wars, he said, Moslems resented the detachment of Lebanon from Greater Syria. Now there is a consensus for Lebanese nationhood. The problem is how to make it work between the tugs of two strong and adamant neighbors, Israel and newly self-confident Syria.

The New York Times.

Where Now Is the Anguish We Felt for the Afghans?

By Jere Van Dyk

NEW YORK — War in Afghanistan. Almost four years of it. We don't think about it. There is little news. But in all its terror it is there, as assuredly as you hold this newspaper. Every day, death comes from a helicopter, from a bullet across a plain, from behind an adobe wall. The Kremlin wants us to forget, and we obligingly do forget.

We have forgotten that the Afghans, fighting for themselves, fight for us, too. In America, the outcry over Afghanistan seems to have been ceded to the right. The angnish should also come from the left, from everyone. It is that way in Europe. Take France. In January, Philippe Augoyard, a young French doctor, was working in a mountain hospital when helicopters came. He was captured. Prominent people on the French left — Eugène Ionesco, Yves Montand, Gilbert Mitterrand — signed their names to full-page appeals for Mr. Augoyard in Le Monde.

There are more than 100,000 Red Army troops in Afghanistan. They suffer from boredom, dysentery, hepatitis. There are those who say that Afghanistan is Russia's Vietnam. It is not. There is neither a free press nor free dissent in the Soviet Union to put pressure on the regime. Afghanistan's natural gas is pumped directly into the Soviet Union; in effect, the Afghans are paying for the privilege of being invaded. In Vietnam, the North Vietnamese had surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft guns with which to even the odds. The Afghans are tough, bnt they face a modern army with 19th-century weapons.

Ronald Reagan is the most anti-communist of American presidents. Secretary of State George P. Shultz was at the Khyber Pass, in Pakistan, in July and said, before a crowd of Afghans, "Fellow fighters for freedom, we are with you." I have seen what America provides: rifles and sleeping bags. If the U.S. government were true to its rhetoric, it would send weapons to destroy helicopters and tanks, mine detectors, radios.

It is an awful thing to suggest giving weapons to people, knowing that they will cause more suffering. But the Russians have chosen this fight. And the Afghans plead for the weapons — anything, please.

Do the Russians want out? They seem to be building too many airbases for that. Will the Geneva talks, produce a settlement? Two seeming proxies — Afghanistan, for the Soviet Union, and Pakistan, for the United States — sit in separate rooms and negotiate. Diego Cordóvez, the UN undersecretary, consults with India, Iran, the United States, the Soviet Union. It seems a charade.

The deposed king, Mohammad Zahir Shah, has come forward to say that the resistance must unite and that if the Russians are serious they must allow the Afghan fighters to sit at the table. Most Afghans I met inside Afghanistan would support him. Yet the main resistance groups, in Peshawar, Pakistan, are divided.

Pakistan, a collection of warring tribes, is itself divided, but it could do much to help strengthen the resistance. It is not without incentives to do so: Military forces have violated its borders 12 times this year. The United States, which supplies Pakistan with military aid, should put pressure on Pakistan to get the resistance to unite and bring it to Geneva. If the Russians are serious about peace, they must negotiate with their true opponents. The United States should stand with the Afghans, or stop its anti-communist rhetoric.

This comment, by the author of "In Afghanistan: An American Odyssey," was contributed to The New York Times.

Delaying Missile Deployment Is Not the Answer

By Peter Petersen

BONN — Unfortunately, it looks increasingly unlikely that the Soviet Union and the United States will meet the December deadline for reaching an agreement on intermediate-range ouclear missiles in Europe — and, therefore, increasingly likely that the first such missiles will have to be deployed in West Germany, Britain and Italy before year's end.

The approaching deadline has badly exacerbated tensions, both between the superpowers and within the Western alliance. Disruptive anti-nuclear demonstrations have erupted io West Germany, and the Soviet Union has threatened to walk out of the negotiations in Geneva.

Some people in both the United States and West Germany have advocated postponing the deadline in order to keep the Geneva talks going and, eventually, avoid the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. We West German Christian Democrats strongly reject their suggestion: If we give up the December deadline, we will oever again be able to fix another and make it stick.

The parties that form the government in West Germany are firmly committed to deployment on our soil if the negotiations fail. We are for deployment now as we were in 1979 when Helmut Schmidt, then the chancellor, proposed it and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization committed itself to the "double-track decision" — to install missiles if negotiations failed.

Postponing deployment would undermine any slim chance of reaching an agreement: To get any kind of result in Geneva, we must make it clear to the Russians that we will deploy unless they agree to take out the SS-20 missiles that they now have io place. Nor is there any reason to believe that a delay would be fruitful: The talks have gone on long enough for both sides to understand thoroughly each other's positions. There are no oew arguments. Moscow could have an agreement in a week if it really wanted one.

A delay could only be to the advantage of the Soviet Union, which has deployed one new SS-20 per week since the two-track decision was made. At the time, there were 110 SS-20s in place — they were the reason that the decision was made in the first place. Today, there are some 335.

Robert S. McNamara, the former U.S. secretary of defense, wrote recently: "Nuclear weapons serve no military purpose whatsoever. They are totally useless — except only to deter one's opponents from using them." To us, this is a baffling and contradictory statement — for in our view, deterrence is a perfectly valid, even compelling, reason to deploy the new missiles.

The only reason for NATO to deploy any weapons is to deter our opponents from using force or blackmail against us. We West Germans recognize that any war, nuclear or conventional, limited or not, would destroy our country — no matter who "won" — and we are therefore determined to do all we can to deter one.

Much attention is given lately to polls that seem to indicate that the majority of West Germans are against deployment. This is misleading: One can get any results one wants from a survey poll, depending on the way that the questions are framed. Besides, these polls directly contradict the results of general elections held in the last year in Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and West Germany. NATO's plans for intermediate-range missiles were very much an issue in all the campaigns — and in each country the party or parties that stood for the double-track decision received a vast majority.

Since the Korean airliner incident, even some members of the West German peace movement are having second thoughts. Maybe, some are saying, it is not true that all it takes to secure peace is to be nice to the Russians. Maybe in the face of such an opponent, the way to assure peace with freedom is to be firm, always willing to negotiate the reduction of forces — any forces — but strong enough to send a clear signal to any potential aggressor.

We must be sure that the men in the Kremlin know that they cannot do to NATO, or any part of it, what they did in Afghanistan. Why not? Because they cannot calculate the risk involved.

Yes, we West Germans fear war. But we also know from looking across the Wall into East Berlin that there is no real peace without freedom. For us, deployment is important not as an end in itself but as a means to peace with freedom.

The writer is a member of the West German Christian Democratic Union, a representative in the Bundestag and ranking member of its Armed Services Committee. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Crowing Over the French Socialists' Woes

By George F. Will

PARIS — A chronicle of the First Crusade bore the enchanting title "Gesta Dei per Francos" — "The Deeds of God Performed by the French." Crowing comes naturally to a nation whose symbol is a rooster. But the persons crowing oow are saying I told you so: I told you the French aren't socialist, and that socialism won't work.

In 1981, François Mitterrand defeated an unpopular incumbent (Valéry Giscard d'Estaing) and promptly disregarded Thomas Jefferson's warning against undertaking great departures on slender majorities. He authored a sweeping program of nationalizations, a program for a "rupture with capitalism" that would give France the biggest public sector of any noncommunist industrial state.

He also launched a hyper-Keynesian program of demand-management, pumping purchasing power into consumers' pockets. The minimum wage, pensions, family allowances and housing allowances all rose. He promised 200,000 more public-sector jobs, and reduced the work week to 39 hours; paid vacations went to five weeks.

The result? Before Mr. Mitterrand had finished his second year, the franc had been devalued three times. Mr. Mitterrand is the best president of France that foreign tourists have ever had. They can buy francs at oearly eight to the dollar and head for Hermès. French tourists are allowed to take abroad only $265 a year.

That limit was part of perhaps the most abrupt U-turn any democracy has experienced. Last March, Mr. Mitterrand submitted a severe deflationary budget to siphon demand out of consumers' pockets. His aides dislike the word "austerity," preferring "socialist rigor." The rigor includes an income-tax surcharge, a forced loan by individuals to the government of 10 percent of last year's income tax, spending and wage restraints.

Mr. Mitterrand chose rigor because he had no choice: The currency was collapsing. But his heart is in supply-side socialism — the use of nationalized credit to energize nationalized high-technology industries. "High-tech industrialism" should involve, among other things, robotics on automobile assembly lines. That is one of the reasons for a plan to lay off nearly 10 percent of Peugeot's 80,000 workers. Unions that have supported Mr. Mitterrand do not share his enthusiasm.

In Southern Europe today, socialist governments reflect, in part, the pendular movement of politics. All five countries with "sunbelt socialism" turned left after long periods of government by the right. Spain, Portugal and Greece emerged from dictatorships. Italy had had Christian Democratic prime ministers for all but 17 months of 38 years. France had conservative governments for the first 23 years of the Fifth Republic.

France today is a cautionary lesson for Americans who favor a six-year term for the president. With four and a half years remaining in a seven-year term, Mr. Mitterrand has lost the electorate's confidence and may be (this international term is heard here) "Carterized." That is, he may be impotent — and may remain so.

There is in France an undercurrent of anxious talk that, to an American, sounds overwrought. It is talk about a "constitutional crisis" if, two years hence, elections produce a National Assembly with an anti-Mitterrand majority. Americans are used to such fractionated government, but it has not occurred in the Fifth Republic; under Mr. Mitterrand it just might.

The Washington Post.

Why Some Latins Turn to Marxism

By Yenny Nun

LOS ANGELES — Political structures in Latin America are in a state of profound change; not since the Cuban Revolution has the United States been so worried about the spread of Marxism in the hemisphere.

Before any strategy can be formulated to deal with that threat, the people and the policy-makers of the United states must understand this about Latin America: It is easier for a country with a predominant Latin Catholic ethic and oo tradition of democracy to move from a right-wing government to a Marxist one than to a democratic one.

Latin America bas for centuries been strongly influenced by feudal medieval Catholic values that are very similar to Marxist principles. The internalizing of these values — paternalism, authoritarianism, centralism and dogmatism among them — has resulted in a majority of authoritarian governments and varying degrees of anti-capitalistic economic behavior and social immobility in most of the former Spanish colonies.

Every Latin American country promised on gaining independence to have "democratic institutions," yet few bave managed to establish truly democratic governments. Each has a constitution, but in most cases it is, unlike the U.S. case, one of a succession of constitutions.

But the people of the United States forget that their Constitution was an original creation by and for America's colonizers, ideally compatible with their oeeds and flexible enough to adapt. The colonizers, while rejecting England's monarchy, retained much of its democratic political tradition.

By contrast, Latin America's colonial period served to strengthen its dependence on Spain, where the tradition was a wedding of church and crowo. As these colonies reached nationhood in the early 19th century, they looked to foreign models — notably those of the United States and France — in constructing their constitutional charters. But the principles behind the revolutionary American and French models were incompatible with the deeply internalized ethic of Latin Catholicism.

In some cases (Chile, Uruguay, Colombia and Mexico) original constitutional ideals eventually were adapted to what could work in reality. But most of the new nations acceded to authoritarian government, and democratic tradition thus failed to develop.

The entrenchment of authoritarianism, paternalism and centrism bas been stroogest in Central America. There, the new nations were governed by a handful of powerful families and dictators, a situation that the United States took advantage of to serve its own interests. The result was a region of oations without civic tradition. (The exceptions: Costa Rica, which managed to develop democratically by not having a standing army, and Mexico, which excluded the church from government affairs and sanctified the voters' role, albeit in a one-party system.)

When popular discontent erupted in countries with no tradition of real popular participation, Marxism came to be seen by many as the "liberating" force. U.S.-style democracy was associated with the authoritarian "oppressors."

But Marxism, with its authoritarian, paternalistic and dogmatic style, did not represent much of a change in people's prevalent ethic.

Where democratic traditions have been given time to evolve, the key to their durability is their rejection of military and church participation in government. Of all these nations, Chile has the longest tradition of continnous democratic government. This is why Chileans have been able to experiment with a Marxist leadership, survive the current authoritarian military regime and, now, exert strong pressure on the military to return to democracy.

But it must be remembered that "democrats" in Latin America are closer in style to those who have emerged in "Latin" Europe — in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Many Eurocommunist leaders have rejected capitalist democracy because it is incompatible with their societies' internalized religious values. In attempting to solve this problem, some political minds have moved from Catholicism to Marxism, and some theologians have brought Marxism to Catholicism.

The United States must accept the fact that its neighbors will have governments reflecting their ethics and national characteristics.

The writer is a lawyer and the co-author of "Latin American Laws and Institutions." A correspondent for the Chilean magazine Cosas, she divides her time between Santiago and Los Angeles. She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTER

Whose Truth?

Regarding "A Propaganda War That Both Sides Lose" (IHT, Oct. 13) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff's column on the Soviet destruction of flight KAL 007 must delight Soviet propagandists who have been trying to obscure the issues raised by that tragic event.

Mr. Pfaff asserts that "The Soviet Union has been telling the truth about this. It did not know that the plane was a passenger aircraft." He adds, "The truth about the episode, as apparently has been known in Washington since mid-September, is not what America has been telling."

The U.S. government has reported all the facts as soon as they have been substantiated. Regarding the late-blooming assertion of the Russians, which Mr. Pfaff cited, the State Department commented, "We do not know for sure, and may never know, whether the Soviets recognized that KAL 007 was a civilian aircraft before they shot it down."

The truth is that the Soviet Union has stonewalled, then lied repeatedly about the downing of the plane. The truth is that the Russians have made massive efforts to mask the issues raised by their unprovoked aggression: safety of the skies; compensation for families of victims; Soviet disdain for human life, international law and world opinion.

JOHN L. HEDGES,
U.S. Information Agency,
Paris.

Correction

Due to a transmission error, an article by Daniel Yergin in Monday's Herald Tribune incorrectly stated the volume of oil produced in the Gulf each day. The correct figure is 9.5 million barrels.

People of Quake-Struck Italian Town 'Rebelling' Against Living Conditions

By Kevin Costelloe
The Associated Press

POZZUOLI, Italy — "The people are rebelling," a policeman said as he watched more than 60 persons displaced by 11 months of earth tremors shouting and pushing their way toward the mayor's office in this town on the Bay of Naples.

The displacement of more than 22,000 people has forced government officials to take over empty vacation homes and apartments as emergency lodgings.

The situation could get worse. Gennaro Narcisio, an official of the city's office that monitors earth movements, said, "You can't exclude the possibility that one day the molten rock pulsating under Pozzuoli and sometimes causing the ground to shake more than 100 times a day, may one day come breaking through to the surface in an explosion.

"But it is not imminent."

Italian civil defense officials, facing autumn temperatures that have dropped to 16 degrees Celsius (61 Fahrenheit) and lower at night, are scrambling to find more permanent shelter for an estimated 7,000 people who have been living in tents, bungalows and trailers sprinkled throughout the city. Other displaced persons have moved in with relatives or into hotels.

One day last week, four men operating ear-splitting, hand-held sirens stormed toward Mayor Gennaro Postiglione's office in city hall, demanding to talk with him. Three women kept up a strident complaint about their homeless plight. In a side room, a young man, forced from his house by the earth tremors, grabbed a city housing official by the front of his shirt, shook the official in his seat and then started to pull the phone line ont of the wall before he was calmed down.

"The people are rebelling because the authorities aren't keeping their promises," said the policeman. "It's always like this. The people think they're being taken for a ride."

Italian civil defense officials say that between 22,000 and 23,000 residents have actually left their homes, and 10,000 others have been strongly advised to do so.

Since last November, the city has been hit repeatedly by a type of seism that consists in a rising and sinking of the Earth's crust caused by massive movement of molten rock churning below the soil. The tremors have forced the closing of schools and the local jail and cracked foundaoons and walls of houses.

Many of the stores in the hard-hit central area of Pozzuoli have been closed or operate for only part of the day.

The office of the Naples prefect, the central-government representative coordinating the relief effort, said that more than 1,170 vacant homes had been taken over for the displaced people in such nearby areas as Caseria and Latina. The "requisitions" of homes, as the Italians call the process, have met with stiff protests from some owners, who say they are oot adequately compensated for damage caused by the tenants.

The government says it will build housing for up to 25,000 people on nearby Monte Ruscello, but a resident who was forced to rent a house 16 miles (27 kilometers) from Pozzuoli said, "We want to live in our town."

The Associated Press

A girl cleans her temporary quarters in a tent camp for homeless residents of Pozzuoli.

Budget Accord Deadline Is Set by Danish Leader

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Prime Minister Poul Schlueter, tiring of constant crises in his minority government, Tuesday set a deadline of Sunday night for his efforts to secure a majority for planned spending cuts.

Political commentators said the statement amounted to a broad hint that he may be forced to call an early election.

Mr. Schlueter, Denmark's first Conservative prime minister this century, is currently negotiating with parliamentary parties on an austerity package that seeks to cut the country's budget deficit for the first time in a decade.

"We will negotiate until Sunday night and no longer," he told the newspaper Jyllands-Posten. "The government will not accept that we have a big political crisis every fortnight this autumn."

The four-party coalition commands only 66 of the 179 seats in parliament and is forced to rely on support from other parties in order to survive.

Mr. Schlueter's center-right administration has so far survived a turbulent 13 months through the support of the remaining two non-Socialist groups in the nine-party parliament — the centrist Radical Liberals and the anti-tax Progress Party.

The Radicals have said they will not support welfare cuts, while the Progress Party has called for major tax reductions.

Meanwhile, the Progress Party selected its imprisoned founder, Mogens Glistrup, 57, as its leading candidate for next year's elections to the European Parliament, party sources said.

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Louisiana Court Accepts Required Creation Course

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A divided Louisiana Supreme Court has ruled that the state legislature did not overstep its authority in 1981 when it voted to require any public school teaching evolution to teach creationism also.

The ruling, considered a victory for proponents of creationism, focused only on the narrow legal question of whether the legislature had authority to pass such a law; it did not address the question of separation of church and state or the merits of scientific and religious questions about creationism.

Chief Justice John Dixon, who wrote the dissent, argued that although the legislature may have the right to set curriculum, creationism is a religion and cannot be considered a course of study.

The case oow will be returned to U.S. District Court in New Orleans, which will decide whether the Louisiana law violates the federal requirement of separation of church and state. Louisiana is the only state with a creationism law.

Evidence Indicates That Many Lebanese Civilians Were Killed in Massacres

(Continued from Page 1)

the Phalangists had organized all of the people who stayed here, even the women. I knew when the battle started, it was kill or be killed." The Christians say the same of the Druze.

The destruction wrought in Bhamdoun indicates that the battle that started Sept. 4 was one without compassion or prisoners; almost every store and apartment house in the city appears to have been either totally destroyed by fires or ravaged by bullets and shell holes.

David Hirst, a reporter for The Guardian, a British daily, was one of the few independent witnesses to get into Bhamdoun sbortly after the battle.

He arrived Sept. 6 with a local contact. When they reached the outskirts, Mr. Hirst was instructed to wait while his colleagne entered the town.

A few minutes later, according to Mr. Hirst, his colleague came back looking shaken and said: "David, they are oever going to let yon in there until they have cleared up the bodies. They have not left a thing alive."

After waiting overnight, Mr. Hirst and a colleague were allowed into part of the town. Mr. Hirst recalled that "I saw two dead civilians, a man and a woman, whose bodies had been badly mauled."

"I also saw about 15 dead Phalangist soldiers who were lying in the middle of a street like they had come out to surrender and had been mowed down," he said.

Mr. Sayagh was the commander of the Druze attack on Bhamdoun. Asked about the fighting, he said: "When we entered Bhamdoun we entered by force. There was a very bard battle there for three days. Most of the civilians killed there were killed by shelling or in cross fire. We allowed civilians to leave when we could. Of those who stayed to fight, we did not take any prisoners."

As for the reports that civilians were massacred, Mr. Sayagh said: "There were some undisciplined elements in the first few days. You could not control the whole situation. A battle is a battle, and a war is a war."

Mr. Sayagh said about 300 people, including fighters and civilians, were killed in the battles in and around Bhamdoun.

No one is sure where the bodies have been buried.

According to Mr. Sayagh, after the battle of Bhamdoun it became Druze policy to leave roads open so Christians could flee. Once everyone had been given a chance to leave their villages, the Druze entered, firing artillery rounds and other beavy weapons at suspected Phalangist strongholds first and asking questions after.

Sources from a relief agency that interviewed many survivors confirmed this pattern.

The Phalangists' assertion that Christians were also massacred in 55 other villages of the Chuf mountains cannot be substantiated by any reliable evidence available at this time. Nooetbeless, Druze sources concede that Christians, many of them civilians, were executed in three other separate incidents in the mountain war.

On Sept. 1, before the full-scale fighting erupted, Druze and Lebanese security sources said about 12 Christian civilians were murdered in a village oorth of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Another incident took place in the village of Maaser al Chuf in the first days of the mountain war. Accordiog to Mr. Sayagb, a fight erupted that led to the murder of about 22 Christian villagers by Druze.

Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, has publicly confirmed the Maasar al Chuf killings and said those responsible had been arrested by his militia and would be tried.

The Phalangists say a third massacre of Christians took place Sept. 6 in the village of Al Bireh, a few miles south of Bhamdoun. Druze sources say an intense battle for control of the town took place during which the remaining civilians and Phalangist militiamen eventually gathered in one house. After they surrendered, bowever, the Druze "executed" on the spot 18 "soldiers" in the group, the sources say.

The Druze say oo civilians in the town were massacred, as the Phalangists say, but this can ocither be confirmed oor refuted.

The Druze, for their part, say a massacre against their civilians took place in the village of Kfar Matta, in the hills about 10 miles (16 kilometers) southeast of Beirut.

Kfar Matta remained relatively quiet until July, wben the Druze, saying the Lebanese Army was harassing their people, tried forcibly to evict the army from the town, but failed.

When the fighting began Sept. 4, according to Lebanese Army sources, the army realized that Kfar Matta was going to be a heavily contested battleground between the Druze and the Christians and pulled its forces out of the way into the nearby hills. On Sept. 5, heavy fighting erupted in the town.

Mr. Frem said his Phalangist forces "carried out a military offensive" to take control of Kfar Matta and that "no massacre took place there at all."

But a Druze leader, Khawla Arslan, said that when the fighting started the Druze residents of the town ran to the home of their spiritual leader, Sheikh Massoud al Ghareb, who assured them that the army would protect them.

She quoted witnesses as saying Lebanese Army tanks entered the town Sept. 5 and called on the citizens to come out. When the residents left their shelters, Christian militiamen appeared and mowed them down — men, women, and children alike, she said.

Clearly, there appears to have been some kind of massacre in Kfar Matta. Reliable relief agency sources who visited the town shortly after the fighting stopped counted about 50 bodies hanging from balconies and lying around the streets, almost all of them civilians.

Who did the killing is impossible to say. The Phalangist radio confirmed that Sheikh Ghareb was gunned down bnt said that he died leading Druze forces in battle against the Christian militia.

Mr. Jumblat said the Kfar Matta massacre was a combined Lebanese Army-Phalangist operation.

The Lebanese Army commander, Ibrahim Tannous, ordered a four-member commission to investigate the incident, which, according to army sources, has already delivered a report exonerating the army of responsibility. The report says the army had pulled out of the town before the killings occurred.

Moscow Workers Give Pay for War Memorial

Reuters

MOSCOW — Millions of rubles saved by Moscow workers doing a day's unpaid labor will be used to build a giant memorial to the Russian victory in World War II, Pravda reported Tuesday.

The total saved by the "subbotnik" — a day oo which everyone from street sweepers to assembly plant workers works without pay — was 31.6 millioo rubles ($40 million), Pravda said. Subbotniks are announced oooe or twice a year.

British Road Reopened After Roundup of Sheep

The Associated Press

NEWBURY, England — London's main road link with the west was reopened to traffic Tuesday after emergency workers spent nine hours in the dark rounding up sheep that escaped following the crasb of a truck carrying them, police said.

A police spokesman said that "it was total confusion" when a truck with 390 sheep overturned late Monday at Newbury, about 80 miles (130 kilometers) west of Londoo, spilling some of the animals ooto the highway. The driver was slightly injured and 180 sheep died.

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EN-ROUTE TOWARDS A GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK. WITH PHILIPS

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Some examples of how Philips communications technology is serving business and government are given on the opposite page.

Official emblem of the World Communicatioos Year 1983, symboliziog the development of communications infrastructures. This theme has beeo chosen by the General Assembly of the Uoited Nations.

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Philips programme of radio-telephone systems reflects the company's experience in meeting the widely varying demands for rural communications in industrialized and non-industrialized countries. The solar-powered IRT 1500 system, for example, employs digital 'Multiple Access' technology to connect a number of low density subscriber zones to a public network telephone exchange sited some

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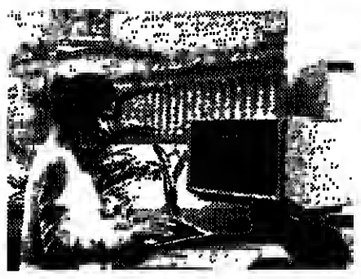

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These are just a few examples of Philips advanced communications technology. If you would like more informatioo, cootact your Philips organizatioo or Philips Corporate Planning and Marketing Support, VOA-0217, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Telex: 35000 PHTC NL. Please indicate in whicb of the above subjects you are interested:

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SURE SIGN OF ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

INSIGHTS

In Russia, Atheist Priests Coexist With Communists Who Believe

(Editor's Note: David K. Shipler, the Jerusalem correspondent of The New York Times, reported from Moscow from 1975 to 1979. This article, an excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, has been adapted from "Russia: Broken Idols, Solemn Dreams," to be published next month in the United States by Times Books.)

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

IT TOOK me a full four years of living and traveling in the Soviet Union to arrive at some understanding of how minds are shaped, of how political values and social attitudes are absorbed by the young, of how it is to grow up in Russia long after the zeal of revolution has died.

Remarkably, beneath the state hierarchy's tough rules, many Russians have lost their heroes and their faith, their faith in their ideology and in their future.

The loss of faith leaves a hollow mood in Russia. A hunger gnaws. A yearning stirs. A search begins. But the striving is oot forward into a truer Marxist vision of the future but a reaching back, back into the suffering and glory of World War II to nourish national honor and heroism, back into the tight authoritarianism of Stalinist times, back into the ethnic purity and nobility of what was "Russian," back into the simplicity and mythical honesty of Russia's village life, back into the Russian Orthodox Church.

Secret Routine

The dark-haired girl of 16 was a Komsomol (Communist Youth League) activist and the daughter of two Communist Party members. In the middle of an afternoon, at the end of the school day, she walked gracefully from the hard, gray streets of Baku into the gold and candlelight of a church. Dusky icons hung framed in gilt, dim images suggesting mystery beyond the dancing gold reflections of the tiny flames. A trace of incense hung in the placid air. She crossed herself, lit a candle and bowed her head in prayer.

It was a frequent after-school routine, kept secret from her mother and father. The church calmed her, gave her delicate sensations of faith, warmed her as nothing had outside. But these important feelings were held closely; the magic of her double life. I asked how she could reconcile her Communist affiliation with her religious faith. "It's easy," she said brightly. "At the Komsomol committee, when they ask if I believe in God, I say oo."

Thus do Communism and Christianity coexist, intertwining through the layers of belief and disbelief, binding conviction with hypocrisy. Party members sometimes even have their children baptized, clandestinely; the KGB puts agents in the clergy. Nothing is ever as it seems. There are priests who do oot believe in God, and Communists who do.

The longer I lived in the Soviet Union, the less surprised I was by the drawing power of the Russian Orthodox Church. Christianity can exert a special hold on Russians yearning for an enveloping truth, on those once inclined, in earlier, fervent years, to give themselves to Communism as a full system of explanation and belief. And so in the drifting vacuum left by failing Communism, the church holds potential power — not institutionally, but spiritually — that Soviet authority watches warily and seeks to contain.

Not all attraction to the church is profound or complete. Some, merely aesthetic, turns on a taste for richer ceremony than that provided in the state's austere wedding halls and crematoriums. Communist authorities have worked hard to create "new Socialist ritualism," as Pravda called it. In the Krasnodar region on the Black Sea, a ceremonial registration of newborn babies was introduced in an effort to supplant baptism. The Ukraine formed a committee to manufacture new rituals, with appropriate costumes and pageantry to "help put bright and colorful finishing touches on ceremonies connected with various events in people's lives," Pravda said. But the effort does not quite work, at least not for everyone.

Ashamed of Wedding

A young friend of ours was so ashamed of her state wedding ceremony that she didn't invite my wife and me, fearing that, as Americans used to church weddings, we would find hers plain and boring, worthy only of mockery. It was precisely the same as many other weddings she had attended, and that we had also seen. Presiding was a woman civil servant seated before the hammer-and-sickle emblem, reading a dry text in the unfeeling tones of having done it many times. Once the rings were exchanged, attendants hurried the party out to make room for the next couple on the assembly line. "It was awful," said our friend. "I hated it."

Church weddings have become quite a fashion as an alternative of candlelight and vestments and gold, chanting and incense and organ music. The state does not recognize the religious ceremonies, on the ground that the Soviet constitution provides for strict separation of church and state, so the couple must still have a state ceremony or at least register the marriage with state authorities. Most try to keep their church weddings secret to avoid damage to their careers. The phenomenon thus becomes unmeasurable, taking on the appearance of a vast, partly hidden celebration, contributing to an impression of religious renaissance.

Sometimes the church attracts the way a fad does, in a thin, fleeting whim of pleasure and naughtiness. Icons and compositions of liturgical music are admired as art, and are also collected or played and heard for their overtones of mystical defiance. The infatuation is a teasing dance with authority, for officialdom also values icons, even to the point of enforcing strict prohibitions against their export. The treasures of the Russian heritage are precious, needing preservation; the churches of the Kremlin, although museums now, are fussed over, scrubbed and painted and gilded again with gold leaf so that they shine among the taller towers bearing the ruby-red stars and the red flags fluttering.

Soviet theory envisions the natural withering away of the church, as the aged people raised in its traditions die off.

Many Russians find the state's atheistic wedding ceremony boring and unfeeling.

Basic Soviet theory envisions the natural withering away of the church, as the aged men and women raised in its traditions die off and the younger breed of "Soviet man" rises into adulthood. This may be why the elderly are usually left to worship openly, mostly old women hunched and bundled in heavy coats, muttering prayers, kneeling on stone floors, carrying candles in trembling hands — images of a supposedly dying rite. The young and middle-aged, however, are the focus of official concern. To lure the young away from midnight Easter services, state movie houses usually run American and West European films that can never be seen any other time; the only showings are at midnight. And for good measure, Komsomol activists and plainclothesmen ring the churches, letting through the old and screening out the young. Names are taken, and there are repercussions at schools and places of employment for those younger people caught trying to enter.

The original Soviet constitution of 1918 permitted "freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda." If this reflected a certainty that the anti-religious would prevail, the confidence soon ebbed, and the passage was amended in 1936 to "freedom of religious worship and anti-religious propaganda." The church was thus deprived of its right to propagandize — to transmit its creed and values formally. No group study, no Sunday schools, no evangelism. The party, on the other hand, was free, even obligated, to preach atheism.

Dependent on State

Organized religion is utterly dependent on the state. The church has no property and receives its candle wax, vestments, buildings and land from the state. Whether Christian, Jewish, Moslem or Buddhist, no congregation may be organized, no worship service held, no religious publication issued, no charity undertaken without permission of the state. The Council on Religious Affairs, whose chairman and four deputy chairmen are all party members, acts on behalf of the state to register congregations, issue Bibles in severely limited and overpriced editions and otherwise regulate and restrict religious activity.

The message of atheism is everywhere, from biology textbooks to nightclub acts. The basic biology text for ninth and 10th grades is laced with anti-religious references describing belief in God as antiquated, unscientific and incompatible with the theory of evolution and other modern thought. A newspaper in Soviet Georgia printed a satirical poem portraying priests as drunken and dishonest. In a nightclub in the Viru Hotel, in Tallinn, Estonia, my wife and I watched as a group of chorus girls, dressed as nuns, suddenly tore off their habits to reveal multicolored tights, in which they ground and writhed as a singer did a rock version of a hymn full of "glory, glory hallelujahs."

Russia's Christians include some fundamentalist Protestant sects, such as Baptists, Pentecostals and Seventh-Day Adventists; they are relatively small in number and their members are usually treated more roughly than Russian Orthodox observers. Repeated, heavy fines are levied against those who hold unregistered worship services in their apartments. Religious leaders are sentenced to long terms in prison and Siberian exile. In rural areas, particularly, the authorities have removed children from their parents' custody — this under the guise of protecting the health and welfare of minors forbidden by their families to engage in dancing, look at television or belong to the Komsomol.

But Russian Orthodox activists have sporadic trouble, too. Two prominent priests were arrested in the fall and winter of 1979-80: Gleb Yakunin, who had organized a small committee to press for religious rights and to publicize harassment and imprisonment, and Dmitri Dudko, whose popular, outspoken sermons had packed his Moscow church in the early 1970s. The authorities forced the Moscow Patriarchate to deprive Father Dmitri of his church and to reassign him to a rural parish just outside the city. He gave his sermons there, too, boldly.

'Richest Soil'

"The church in our country," he said, as I sat with him in his apartment in Moscow's northern suburbs, "will always exist because our country, by its Christian nature, has the richest soil now for Christianity. Here are suffering and persecution. It is not those wallowing in luxury who clutch at a straw."

A short, balding, stocky elf of a man with a gray beard and penetrating eyes, Father Dmitri was of the view that the Russian Orthodox Church in our time has been too timid, too anxious, too compliant. "Believers avoid priests," he said. "Priests run from believers, or betray the interests of believers. This is our misfortune. They are afraid of each other."

When Father Dmitri was arrested two years after our talk, it was apparently because his sermons continued to excite interest among young Russians. An even sadder event occurred five months later: The priest appeared on Soviet television to read a statement of confession and apology. "I have seen that I yielded to those propaganda voices that are directed at undermining our system," he read. "I repudiate what I have done and assess my so-called struggle against godlessness as a struggle against the Soviet power."

I had already left Russia by then, but when I saw the news reports of his confession, I felt how deeply his parishioners must have been grieving for him.

Glenn Tried to Make Sure the Right Stuff Went in 'The Right Stuff'

By Christian Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Charles Guggenheim, the political filmmaker, calls it "a meteor heading our way" that "could mean more than all the printed analysis." Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale is ignoring it. Senator John Glenn's director of communications, Greg Schneiders, has said privately that it is "better than the AFL-CIO endorsement."

It is a $27-million movie called "The Right Stuff," based oo Tom Wolfe's best-seller of 1979. It is also the "X" factor in the early season of presidential politics: a Hollywood epic that aspires to be the national portrait of the United States as it crossed the threshhold of space.

One of its leading characters is Mr. Glenn as an astronaut, the first American in orbit. With the release of "The Right Stuff," Mr. Glenn also becomes the first American to launch a presidential campaign in the glare of a movie that dramatizes his most heroic achievement.

The timing is coincidental and the effect on the Glenn campaign unknown. But like the Atlas rocket that launched Mr. Glenn into space in 1962, "The Right Stuff" is a vehicle of great power, boosted by a $10-million promotion and marketing campaign designed to create national awareness through television, books, newspapers and magazines, and elaborate tie-ins with manufacturers of computers, wristwatches, leather jackets and "The Right Stuff" coffee cups advertised on the back of 100 million matchbooks.

The movie had its premiere Sunday night in Washington and opens Friday in 250 theaters nationally. On Dec. 26, just as the 1984 election season oears, it expands to 1,000 theaters. If it is a hit, $500,000 a week in advertising will be spent to sustain its run, and about 20 million people will see it by April 1.

In the spring of 1982, three weeks before filming was to begin on "The Right Stuff," its producer, Robert Chartoff, boarded a plane to Washington for an emergency mission.

His movie was to delve behind the scenes into the origins of the space program and the selection, training, private lives and heroic stature of the astronauts, among them Mr. Glenn. To make it, Mr. Chartoff needed the cooperation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The emergency was that NASA had just withdrawn its promise to assist the filmmakers.

"I suspected Glenn's influence," Mr. Chartoff said in an interview in his Los Angeles office.

A co-producer of the successful "Rocky" movies, Mr. Chartoff saw his small production company pitted against a federal goliath. "I'd never done anything like that before, but I got an appointment with James Beggs [NASA's administrator] and went to see him in his seventh-floor office," Mr. Chartoff said.

At the half-hour meeting, Mr. Chartoff argued that he should be allowed to make his movie his way. Mr. Beggs said that in scripts of the movie submitted to him for review, "the poor old NASA scientists took an awful beating," and he had not wanted the agency to seem to support that.

That night, Mr. Beggs decided to reverse himself and return full cooperation. "I guess I was just wrong," he said. "The film will be what it is, and I doubt that NASA will be greatly assisted by it, but it will oot be greatly harmed, either."

Mr. Chartoff says his suspicions about Mr. Glenn were confirmed at that meeting: "Beggs told me, 'This office has said no to vice presidents before, and we can do as much with a senator now.' "

"I honestly don't remember saying that," Mr. Beggs said earlier this month. "I will not deny that John called me once or twice. Once or twice we discussed the movie. But he put no undue influence on me. That was my own decision. What I did, I did on my own.

"If the film helps John, that's great. Anything on the side of space and science is good."

Mr. Glenn says he has always had a hands-off policy regarding the film. He confirmed however, that he did call Mr. Beggs.

"I called him once or twice, yes, but I didn't mount any big program," Mr. Glenn said in an interview early this month. "I thought there was a good movie to be made there, but this was too light. But I mounted no big program against it. If Beggs took that to mean he had to stand up to me, that's his interpretation."

Mr. Glenn said a friend at the space agency had passed him a copy of the first script, which he had characterized as "Laurel and Hardy Go to Space." In that screenplay, Mr. Glenn was depicted as breaking and entering a photographic studio in Mexico to destroy pictures of a fellow astronaut with a prostitute. Mr. Glenn says he does not remember reading that scene in the script and that the incident never occurred.

He says he kept his distance from the film because "it wasn't up to me how it turned out, and besides, there was nothing I could do. If it was good, so be it. And if it was bad, I wouldn't want to be close to it anyhow."

Mr. Schneiders, one of Mr. Glenn's top aides, explains why: "Although the movie probably helps us, we have the potential for mishandling it. We could blow it if we tried to exploit it. What we're talking about is a transition from astronaut to president. If Glenn's ever thought to say, 'Make me president because I was an astronaut,' it's all over."

But if Mr. Glenn has insulated himself from the filmmakers, they say his phone calls to NASA were not the first time, or last, they felt his heat.

After buying the rights to Mr. Wolfe's book for $350,000, the Los Angeles producing team of Mr. Chartoff and Irwin Winkler hired the successful screenwriter William Goldman ("Butch Cassidy & the Sundance Kid," "All the President's Men") to write a script.

Mr. Wolfe had defined "the right stuff" as a mystic quality of certain pilots, never spoken of among them but revealed in daily proofs of infallibility. He traced its line from test pilots like the young Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, who in 1947 was first to exceed the speed of sound, to later incarnations among the Mercury-7 astronauts.

Mr. Goldman, however, confined his screenplay to the seven astronauts — their selection and eventual flights. In his research, he picked up a story about Mr. Glenn traveling at night to a slum in Tijuana, Mexico, breaking his way into a photographer's shop and burning negatives showing one of his fellow astronauts in the company of a prostitute.

Mr. Goldman said in an interview that he heard the story from two sources and used it as an incident to explain why Mr. Glenn would later excoriate his colleagues with a warning to "keep their zippers zipped" because publicity about an astronaut's night on the town could endanger funding for the space program.

Mr. Glenn confirms the "zipper" speech, a key episode in the completed film, but says the real incident that preceded it eluded both Mr. Wolfe and the filmmakers.

"Sborty Powers [Air Force Lieutenant Colonel John A. Powers, a NASA publicist] had word that compromising pictures had been taken. A paper in San Diego had the story and the pictures," Mr. Glenn said. He acknowledged that he had made telephone calls late into the night to head off publication. "After I called them, the story did not run.

"There had already been serious setbacks to the program, and I didn't want any more. Wolfe put it all down to my moral prudishness, but it was much more than that."

The director assigned to the movie, Philip Kaufman, did not like the Goldman script. Mr. Kaufman argued that the story should be told as Mr. Wolfe had seen it — as much about airplanes as rocket ships, and the mythological origins of all flight. Mr. Chartoff and Mr. Winkler agreed, and after a bitter battle Mr. Goldman was paid $550,000 and left the project.

Mr. Kaufman wrote a new script, one without Mr. Goldman's Tijuana scene. It was very long, with more than 100 speaking parts, and required sophisticated special effects. Shooting began in March 1981, and costs quickly went over the original Ladd Co. budget of $17 million. Mr. Kaufman was being given his head to make what Alan Ladd Jr. hoped would be "a great big piece of real entertainment."

"The political content was never intended at all," Mr. Ladd said in Burbank, California, where his company occupies a building on the Warner Bros. lot. "It was going to be like 'Gandhi,' or 'Chariots of Fire.' You were recreating an earlier time that was full of glory. We also thought it was very humorous. We liked the pilots and their wives, what people had missed behind the scenes."

As work on the film progressed, word of Mr. Glenn's concern reached Mr. Ladd.

"It was the stuttering that was bothering Mr. Glenn, I think," Mr. Ladd said, referring to a longtime speech problem of Mr. Glenn's wife, Annie. "Phil [Kaufman] shot several scenes of Annie stuttering. Once, one of the other astronaut wives walks past her, and when Annie doesn't say anything, she thinks Annie's stuck up. But you learn it's because she can't speak.

"That was the one that Glenn was worried about. He was upset about that. I was told about his being upset about it. It came from a second party."

Mr. Ladd declined to name the second party. How did he know that such a message was sent by Mr. Glenn, and not just delivered by some self-aggrandizing middleman?

"I know that it was," Mr. Ladd said.

"I don't think I have ever met Alan Ladd Jr.," Mr. Glenn said. "As far as my sending a message to him, that's not so."

Filming concluded in October 1982, and the director, Mr. Kaufman, settled down in his Berkeley, California, editing rooms for what would be almost a year of cutting 1.5 million feet of film (457,000 meters) into a 20,000-foot movie.

By July 1983, people had begun to see rough-cut versions of the movie, and everybody who had seen it had the same impression: Whatever the Tom Wolfe book, whatever the early scripts, John Glenn came out looking good, smelling like a rose and bathed in celestial light.

In August, Mr. Chartoff got a call from Mr. Glenn's Los Angeles office, inviting him to a fund-raising event in Beverly Hills. Mr. Chartoff, who had been asking to meet Mr. Glenn "anytime, anyplace" for nearly three years, went.

"What do you think he wanted to talk about?" Mr. Chartoff said. "What else?

"He asked me what the movie was about and how he came out in it. I said, it's about you and about some of the things that happened to you and the other astronauts. I said we made a real effort to transform the book into a film, but it's impossible for me to say how you look. He just let me talk, he didn't say much. When I was through, he sort of nodded.

"Annie was standing next to him, and she asked how she came out.

"I said, I must tell you, Mrs. Glenn, that the actress who plays you portrays you as a stutterer. We hope you won't feel we took advantage.

"And Annie said, 'I'm glad. Maybe it will help other stutterers that you did.' "

Mr. Glenn confirms the meeting with Mr. Chartoff. "I was surprised to see him there," Mr. Glenn said. "He assured me I had come off well. I said, 'I sure hope so!' "

The Associated Press

John Glenn gave an address to a joint session of Congress on Feb. 26, 1962, after having become, six days earlier, the first American to orbit the Earth. Behind him are Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker John McCormack.

Lagoon and Politics Remain Venice's Eternal Threats

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

VENICE — Venice is no longer sinking, said Deputy Mayor Paolo Cacciari, but it is still subject to the capricious buffeting by nature that has left it "exposed to catastrophe."

In November 1966, torrential rainstorms lashed Italy from the Alps to Sicily, causing disastrous flooding in Florence and Venice and other towns. The flood in Florence was described at the time as the worst in the city's history and the water in Venice rose to more than six feet (1.8 meters), the highest in 200 years, before the measuring instruments broke.

Venetians have learned over the centuries to live with the constant threat of high waters that submerge the city's piazzas several times a year. But on Nov. 4, 1966, there were sufficiently strong winds, heavy rain and high tides in the Adriatic Sea to create a flood that resulted in extensive damage to the city.

The event caused a long national debate that, with all the deliberate speed of the Italian political process, resulted seven years later in a special Italian law to save Venice from the high waters and industrial pollution that threatened the city known to Italians as La Serenissima, or the most serene.

But a decade later, the primary aim of the law — to protect Venice against the menace of flooding — remains mired by political indecisiveness. Most of the measures have not advanced beyond the project stage.

One measure that was quickly taken was the capping of almost all of the artesian wells that had been dug by the petroleum refineries, steel mills, shipyard and chemical and fertilizer plants that have turned the villages of Mestre and Porto Marghera on the mainland into a major industrial zone.

The wells had so lowered the water table that instead of sinking at the normal rate of four millimeters a year, it had sunk 75 feet in the 75 years since the turn of the century.

The lower the islands sit in the lagoon, the more the city is subject to high water, which is the bane of Venetian life. But with the capping of the wells and their replacement by an aqueduct as a source of water for Porto Marghera's industries, Venice has since 1975 returned to the natural level of sinking, four millimeters a year.

But while the threat of gradual disappearance has thus been averted, the danger of a sudden sweep of floodwaters over the whole city remains, as do the threats of erosion from pollution and more modern aggressions, such as the churning of the waters of the Grand Canal by the increase in the number and speed of high-powered boats.

An argument, dulled only by the fact that it has gone on for years without action, continues over a master plan to protect Venice from the high waters. The project, which has been accepted in principle by the national government and which in the view of local officials and environmentalists has all but replaced the local authorities under the special law, calls for devices to be installed that will completely block the three mouths between the lagoon and the Adriatic when the water level rises beyond a fixed danger point.

Despite its adoption in principle three years ago, no contracts have yet been awarded for the project, which is expected to cost more than $500 million to complete.

"There is no central force in Italy to take such decisions," said Giuseppe Rosa Salva, leader of a Venice environmental association called Italia Nostra, or Our Italy, and a main voice against the project.

Environmental groups condemn the project because they believe that a fundamental reduction of activity in the industrial area and the port of Venice are needed. Rosa Salva and many others consider the project a way of protecting industrial interests by a costly enterprise that does not address the main cause of Venice's troubles.

In the debate between development and conservation, Augusto Pulliero, a journalist who specializes in the threats to Venice, said the two major political parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists, were torn by conflicts between their consciences and political interests that left them unable to act decisively.

هكذا من الأصل

ARTS / LEISURE

The Establishment Vs. Street Motifs

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Valentino's collection on Monday and Marithé and François Girbaud's Tuesday emphasized the split between establishment dressing and street fashion. Both are valid, but they cater to different people — a case of money and the generation gap.

Like Givenchy, Ungaro, Laroche

PARIS FASHION

or Dior, Valentino is a high fashion designer whose ready-to-wear is basically a watered-down version of his couture collection.

The Italian designer is based in Rome, but he shows in Paris because he feels, with good reason, that he has an international clientele. It has taken him time to get accepted, but now he is very much part of the scene. He is welcome because his clothes, super-refined and full of life and color, have a built-in optimism: they exude a basic sexiness that make him universally accepted.

A believer in the body beautiful, Valentino showed a short, pared-down and close-to-the body silhouette. So skinny, in fact, that it will be difficult for his customers to eat anything more than a lettuce leaf.

This is exactly what the designer had in mind: "It's my way of reminding women to watch their diet, to exercise, to keep in shape," he said after the show at a party given by Countess Giorgina Brandolini. To some observers, it was a drawback in a season when one is in the mood for more generous and ample clothes.

This being said, Valentino had a string of winners, from the three-quarter ribbed knit coat over skinny chemises to the colorful evening dresses — one bright yellow, another fuchsia — which looked very good, especially after several parties in Paris where women were dressed solidly in black. A lot of bright poppy red, often mixed with soft beige, was an interesting and very Italian color combination.

The carriage-trade angle is never more prominent than at Valentino's who uses the most luxurious fabrics around — including dots against a shimmering, brocade background. Sweaters were always of cashmere and accessories included exquisite sandals with soles sparkling with sequins and ribbons.

Details are what make Valentino special. The back of a pleat was often lined with the same fabric as the blouse, and back portholes were filled in with contrasting cutout lattice embroidery. Valentino did an encore of his last season's bullfighter's sweater, with embroidered and fringed sleeves, but in cotton this time. Sequins he had too, miles of them — one small embroidered top was embroidered with white calla lilies on black sequins.

Next to Valentino's class act, the models at Girband's looked like so many alley cats. Not that the Girbauds are not successful. They have built up an impeccable, multi-million-dollar (some say $200 million) worldwide business based on a clever adaptation of street fashions.

They do a good business in the United States, where they are competitive thanks to a tie-up with Puritan Industries, which also distributes Ralph Lauren. Bloomingdale's recently moved them to roomier premises.

According to Bloomingdale's Kal Ruttenstein, "For years, even before they showed collections, the Girbauds were the most innovative in casual street fashions as well as the most influential. They have a following of young people who like the new pants silhouette. They have also developed a successful line of leather and sweaters but they are mostly known for their work in jeans. They were the first ones with baggy jeans."

Basically, these clothes appeal to people who would like to dress at the Flea Market but don't know how to go about it. Some call it innovative sportswear, intricate yet functional, with all kinds of zippers, pockets and buckles. On the runway, models and clothes looked as rumpled as if they just came out of the washing machine — no frills, no makeup, frizzy hair and the messed-up look common to many young people who simply drop their clothes on the floor at night then pick them up again in the morning.

For them, the Girbauds developed a new denim that is not only stone-washed but slightly crinkled — and also undestructible, the press release said. With clothes on both male and female models, realism was the name of the game, including getting soaking wet to show rainwear. Chinese workers' uniforms influenced another group of clothes, with Shanghai boats projected on a background of three giant television screens. T-shirts were piled on two or three deep, with shoulder straps overlapping, a la Jean-Paul Gaulthier.

There were also sloppy military clothes, with a new parachute-like fabric. Borrowing from the Japanese, the Girbauds showed clothes that were adjustable, with variously placed drawstrings. At one point, models clad in blue cotton walked down the aisles carrying children in their arms, to emphasize this common folks look — a mood first developed by Norma Kamali in the United States.

But there is a lot of work and money behind this studied casualness. All in all, the Girbauds showed 14 different looks. Pretty soon, if they don't watch it, they too will become part of the establishment — they are well on their way.

Charlie Gerh

Establishment (Valentino, left) vs. street (Girband).

'Madame Butterfly': Choose Your Version

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The current series of performances of "Madame Butterfly" at the Paris Opéra may look like a concession to the standard repertory in an adventurous season, but there is a didactic twist: Four of the 15 scheduled performances are of Puccini's original version, the one that bombed at the La Scala world premiere on Feb. 17, 1904, and was immediately taken off the boards.

Aside from the musical interest in hearing the first version alongside the "traditional" one, an exercise the Teatro La Fenice in Venice also did last season, there is a Paris chapter to the story. Although "Butterfly" achieved public success with a first revision — in Brescia, Toscanini conducting — three months after the Milan debacle, Puccini continued to make changes as the opera made its successful way around European opera houses.

When it reached the Opéra Comique in Paris in late 1906, as related in the program by Julian Smith, Puccini acceded to a number of cuts and changes demanded by Albert Carré, director of the Comique, many of which became definitive. In particular, the changes in the text made Pinkerton less of a vulgar, condescending heel, and a confrontation between Kate Pinkerton and Butterfly was suppressed.

In any case, the two versions being given here are two different things, and the changes between first thoughts and afterthoughts are not all for the better. The first version has about 30 minutes more running time than the familiar one, and its unconventional structure, relatively unsentimental story and adventurous music were all more or less squeezed into a traditional Italian operatic mold in the revising.

That it became more compact, effective and popular in the same process is hard to dispute. Yet, however glad the tenor might be to have "Addio, fiorito asil" to sing in the final act, it is mawkish and unconvincing alongside the original brisk scene in which the pusillanimous Pinkerton flees. And it is possible to regret the loss of all the local color and little character scenes of Act 1 while admitting that they do go on a bit. This flair for colorful detail remained in Puccini's arsenal, however, as in Act 1 of "Girl of the Golden West" and almost all of "Gianni Schicchi."

The Opéra is using the same production for both versions, borrowed from the Teatro Comunale of Florence, with Pierluigi Samaritani as stage director and designer. But conductors, principal singers and choruses are different. In the event, of the first performances of each version, it was the "original" that had the more convincing advocates.

Miguel Gomez-Martinez conducted with precision and loving attention to detail, while Alain Lombard got nothing but repertory routine from the same orchestra. Hélène Garetti (Butterfly) and Anna Ringart (Suzuki) sang well and with a dramatic conviction largely lacking in the "traditional" performances of Raina Kabaivanska and Christa Ludwig, and this sense of commitment (or lack of it) carried over to the otherwise evenly matched Pinkertons and Sharplesses — Maurizio Frusoni and Alessandro Corbelli (original) and Ernesto Veronelli and Giorgio Zancanaro (traditional).

And although Samaritani presumably would not intentionally load the dice, he nonetheless found more to be original about in staging the original version, and much to be banal and slapdash about in the later version.

Despite this, the audience's reaction at the end of the first act of the original version was surprisingly tepid, suggesting that perhaps that 1904 Milanese audience's hostility was not all that aberrant. Sooner or later the public has the last word.

"Madame Butterfly," Paris Opéra: Traditional version, Oct. 21, 26, 28, 30, Nov. 7, 10, 16, 19; Original version, Oct. 20, 29, Nov. 18.

'Little Shop of Horrors' Blooms a Bit Feebly

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Anglo-American theatrical relations have certain predictable consistencies.

Americans welcome sophisticated drawing-room chatter and high-toned dramas from England. What Britons want from Broadway are jet-paced musicals with expert timing and exuberant dancing, the machine-gun fire of wisecracking

THE LONDON STAGE

farces (those of the late George S. Kaufman are enjoying prosperous revivals) and fasten-your-seat-belts murder mysteries: "Guys and Dolls," "A Chorus Line" "West Side Story" "Once in a Lifetime" and "Death Trap."

No American society comedy has ever achieved a lengthy West End run. Even when critics have been kind, the London audiences see them as feeble imitations of a standard home product.

The latest importation from Broadway — or rather off-Broadway — is **"Little Shop of Horrors"** at the Comedy, an exhibit that may rope in two segments of London theatergoers, since it encloses a macabre series of murders in a mini-musical.

The play is derived from a B-movie shocker of two decades ago, which has enraged some reviewers, and its commercial future is in the balance at the moment. But it may succeed if it finds its potential public, the numerous aficionados of campy parody.

It tells of Seymour, a meek, bespectacled employee of a skid-row flower shop, who nurtures an odd plant that looks like a prickly pear to swell to the size of a whale with shark's jaws and a shark's penchant for raw meat, preferably human.

The botanical wonder brings the apprentice florist fame and fortune, but soon finds its voice and in resounding rock bellows for food. Seymour feeds it a sadistic dentist, his rival for the affections of a lisping blonde shop assistant, and then his domineering boss. The evening ends with dangling greenery descending on the first six rows of the auditorium.

One feels that the last-minute warning that deadly plants are stretching out their tentacles to devour us all should be emphasized with a flower shower of the entire orchestra and the balcony as well, or the rest of the customers will complain of being cheated.

Ellen Greene, mimicking the baby talk of dumb screen blondes in coy yelps, and rendering full force the song "Somewhere That's Green" is a delight. Barry James is the bewildered botanist, and Terence Hillyer has swaggering presence as the evil tooth doctor, playing it for loud laughter.

A trio of girls, as chorus, belt out Howard Ashman's lyrics to Alan Menken's rocky score, and the monstrous plant that moves its lips, shouts and sings like Louis Armstrong, is comically vocalized by Michael Leslie and ingeniously manipulated by Anthony B. Ashbury.

The spectacle is rescued from encroaching banality by its tongue-in-cheek treatment of science-fiction clap-trap and by a capable company.

•

In **"Fly Away Home"** (at the Hammersmith Lyric Studio) William Humble has applied the television method to playwriting, relating his history of a broken marriage backward.

The material might have been more effective if assembled in the usual three acts. A collection of flashbacks describe what happened to a trio of young rebels of the 1960s in the years that followed. Two have married and fatherhood has curtailed their progress — one at creative writing and the second in his medical career — while the third, a non-conformist bachelor, has nothing to show for his defiance of accepted conventions.

There is some shrewd observation in the drawing of the three men (well played by Hywel Bennett as the husband who yearns to write novels, Tim Woodward as the doctor whose family chores prevent his promotion, and Roger Lloyd Pack as a cynical dropout) but the play having introduced its dramatis personae, makes no dramatic progress.

•

Stepben Fagan's **"The Hard Shoulder"** (at the Aldwych) appears at first glance to be a play of character and incident, a story told for its own sake. On closer inspection it turns out to be what used to be categorized as a play of social significance, with its account of an ambitious young man determined to get rich quick on questionable real estate deals, who is inept in bringing them off.

Fagan, in tbe Galsworthy manner, humanizes his fumbling protagonist instead of presenting him as a dark villain out to grind widows' chins. His would-be tycoon is played with dry humor by Stephen Moore, and emerges as a likable, self-deluded and inefficient faker who learns nothing from a nerve-racking experience that nearly lands him in prison.

Glyn Owen delivers a trickling characterization of a corrupt fire chief who advises on the technique of burning down buildings to obtain insurance money and there is an amusing scene with Philip Bird as a hippie squatter.

Concertgebouw Repairs Set

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — The Concertgebouw, Amsterdam's famous concert hall and home base of the Concertgebouw Orchestra, will close its doors for a major renovation beginning June 1985, the hall's management announced Tuesday.

The 35-million guilder (nearly $12-mil-lion) operation, expected to take one year, will involve a complete renovation of the building's foundations, the management said.

Since the hall's construction in 1888, the building has sunk 5 inches (13 centimeters) into the Dutch city's soggy soil. "By 1985, the Concertgebouw will be on the verge of collapse," its manager, Martijn Sanders, said.

Other improvements will include an overhaul of the hall's electric system and the installation of sophisticated air conditioning.

The renovation of the 2,000-seat Concertgebouw, considered one of the world's three best concert halls, will partly be funded by the public. A one-guilder (33-cent) levy on each ticket is expected to raise 7 million guilders ($2.4 million).

The remainder will be financed by the city of Amsterdam, and donations of private companies, organizations and individuals.

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
Digital	29955	100	77½	79	−21¼
MerLy s	24762	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−1⅛
Pfizer s	19329	43½	40⅝	41⅝	− ⅜
AExp s	17993	35⅝	33½	33⅝	− ½
IBM	15411	122⅛	128½	129	−2¼
ATT	14426	65⅛	64⅛	64½	− ½
Houlnd	14181	23¼	22⅝	23⅝	− ⅝
CinGE	13131	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
DuPPL	12551	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	− ⅝
GulOil	11871	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	− ⅛
Tandy	11273	27⅝	35	35	−1⅛
HewPk s	10442	44⅝	40⅝	41	−2
MesaPt	10136	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅞
Sears	9385	39⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−1½
TexUtil	9093	25	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅝

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng
Indus	1246.87	1272.76	1245.53	1250.81	−17.59
Trans	592.50	594.36	582.84	585.47	−6.15
Util	136.10	138.63	136.44	137.53	−0.87
Comp	504.28	508.87	498.24	500.46	−6.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	96.12	94.81	96.81	−1.46
Industrials	114.72	113.03	113.03	−1.87
Transp.	96.81	95.63	95.63	−0.93
Utilities	48.92	48.58	48.58	−0.31
Finance	95.04	94.19	94.19	−1.54

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	404	863
Declined	1223	748
Unchanged	366	372
Total Issues	2003	1993
New Highs	46	63
New Lows	25	21
Volume up	11,478,280	
Volume down	72,134,770	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 17	187,521	436,679	1,369
Oct. 14	175,671	339,127	1,677
Oct. 13	169,480	345,083	3,467
Oct. 12	187,669	380,544	2,871
Oct. 11	197,922	429,727	5,393

*Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m.	91,898,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	77,730,800
Prev Consolidated Close	91,951,229

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	179	291
Declined	471	324
Unchanged	175	196
Total Issues	825	824
New Highs	10	13
New Lows	13	17
Volume up	1,543,410	
Volume down	6,044,940	

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	119.45	116.22	117.40	−4.08
Transp.	31.76	30.99	31.16	−0.31
Utilities	49.23	48.30	48.56	−0.42
Finance	18.51	18.06	18.16	−0.36
Composite	171.25	166.87	167.81	−2.69

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	283.42	−6.07	295.41	287.48
Industrials	332.09	−8.96	350.79	326.74
Finance	277.16	−1.64	281.69	195.82
Insurance	264.02	−3.55	268.93	217.13
Utilities	258.46	−10.86	269.45	247.25
Banks	200.90	−8.88	202.81	144.00
Transp.	277.54	−2.72	287.53	180.76

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	72.00	+0.13
Utilities	70.26	−0.11
Industrials	73.35	+0.17

AMEX Most Actives

WangLabB s	468,900	34⅝	−1¼
TIE Comm s	434,000	29¼	−2¼
Imp Chem	277,700	8⅞	− ⅛
DomePtrl	124,000	3 15-16	−⅛
PatroLaw	123,900	5⅝	− ⅛
PetLew wts	111,700	2⅜	+ ⅛
Mich Genl	95,000	13½	+ 1½
PepsiCo s	90,800	51¼	−⅛
Kay Corp	90,300	12	−1
Verbatim s	84,000	24⅝	−1

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
228.05	223.73	223.93	−4.82

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
17¾	7⅞	AAR	.44	2.9	19	17	15¼	15	15	−¼
52⅝	29½	ACF	1.40	3.8	64	159	50	49¼	49¼	−½
23	14¾	AMF	.50	2.9		553	17⅝	17¼	17½	−⅜
38¼	15	AMR Cp			44	3279	30⅝	29¼	29⅝	−¼
18⅝	15	AMR pf	2.18	11.5		219	19	18½	19	+ ½
39⅝	24⅞	AMR pf	2.12	6.4		47	33¼	33	33¼	
15¾	2½	APL			29	106	14⅝	14	14	−⅝
52	31¼	ARA	2.05	4.0	13	131	51⅛	50⅝	51	−⅛
77⅞	49	ASA	3.00e	5.4		313	56⅛	55½	55½	−¼
33¼	11¼	AVX s	.32	1.2	45	164	27⅝	26½	26½	−1¼
53⅝	34¼	AbtLab	1.00	1.9	19	1305	52¾	51⅛	51⅝	−⅝
30⅛	23⅝	AccoW n	.90	2.8	19	54	24⅝	24⅝	24½	+ ¼
27½	16⅝	Acmec	.40	1.7		22	23⅛	23	23	
14⅝	7⅝	AcmeE	.32b	2.0	281	4	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
24⅝	6	AdmDe	.04	2.2	17	162	22⅝	21	21	−2
17⅞	14⅝	AdoEx	1.73e	9.9		71	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+ ½
19¾	6¾	AdmMl	.24	1.7	7	86	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Advest s	.12	1.0	7	148	13	12	12⅝	−⅝
34⅞	10⅝	AMD s			51	2590	33	30⅝	30⅝	−2½
24⅝	12⅝	AetTx s			16	48	16⅛	16	16	−⅝
44⅝	32⅞	AetnLf	2.44	7.2	7	1422	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	−½
65	35½	AetL pf	5.18e	9.3		240	56	56	56	−½
40⅛	17⅛	Afmns	.40	1.9	18	1055	22	21⅛	21⅝	−⅛
7⅝	2⅝	AHeen				39	4⅝	4⅛	4½	−⅛
21	30⅞	AirPrd	1.00	3.2	13	370	46⅞	45	45	−1⅛
27¼	13¼	AlbPrl	.40	2.5	36	57	34⅛	33	34	−½
21⅛	11⅛	AlAqua			17	168	2	1⅞	1⅞	
33½	28¼	AlaPw pfA	3.92	12.9		41	31⅛	30½	30½	−½
7⅝	6½	AlgP def	.87	12.2		42	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
99	83	AlgP pf	11.00	11.3		100z	97	97	97	−⅛
71	58¼	AlgP pf	8.16	12.6		100z	65	65	65	+ ½
70	57	AlgP pf	8.28	12.9		100z	64	64	64	+ ¼
34⅛	15⅝	Alogsco	1.34	8.3	6	2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
26⅝	17⅝	AlskAir	.12	.8	11	341x	15	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅝	7¾	Alberto	.16	1.1	15	115	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
30⅛	19⅝	Albtsn s	.80	2.2	14	33	36½	37⅝	37⅝	−⅛
41⅝	22¼	Alcan	.90	2.4		826	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	−⅝
40⅛	24¼	AlcStd	1.13	3.0	14	101	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	−⅝
52⅝	35⅛	AlexAlex	1.80	5.2		7	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−⅛
18	9¼	Alexdr			16	96	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
95	41	AlgCp	1.00	1.7	13	59	63¼	63	63	−⅝
27½	22	AlgCo pf	2.64	10.7		11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
36⅛	21⅝	Alleghn	.60	1.7		1675	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	−⅝
22¼	16⅛	Allgln pf	2.19	10.1		113	22	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
98	77⅞	AlgPl pfC	11.25	12.1		54	93	93⅛	93⅛	−⅛
27¼	21	AllgPw	2.60	10.1	8	1330	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	−⅛
23⅝	12⅝	AllenG	.40b	1.7		262	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	−⅛
58⅝	31	AllsCe	2.40	4.3	11	1310	56⅛	55⅛	56	
65⅛	53⅛	AldCs pf	6.74	10.7		14	63¼	63	63⅛	
114⅝	92⅝	AldCp pf	12.00	10.5		3	114	114	114	
118¼	97⅞	AldCp pf	7.18e	6.9		78	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝	−⅝
9⅝	5⅝	AlldPd	.15		49	7½	7⅛	7½	7½	+⅛
54½	32⅝	AllstBr	1.80	3.5	9	134	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	−⅝
31½	19½	AldTel	1.00	5.3	9	4	24	24	24	
19⅝	7⅝	AllYsCh			7	252	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	20⅝	AlltSh			3	361x	34⅛	34⅛	34½	−⅝
47⅝	26⅛	Alcoa	1.20	2.7		1365	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	−⅝
32⅝	19⅝	Amax	.20	.8		674	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
29⅝	15	Amrce	.40	1.4		91	27½	27	27	−⅛
24⅝	20⅛	AmHes	1.10	3.6	13	1433	30½	30	30⅛	−⅛
150	87⅝	AHes pf	3.50	2.7		1	132	132	132	−2
3⅝	1½	AmAgr				223	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
20⅝	10⅛	ABakr				58	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅝
58⅛	43⅝	ABrand	2.60	6.5	8	450	54	53⅝	53⅝	
27½	24⅛	ABrd pf	2.75	10.3		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
69¾	46	ABdcst	1.00	2.5	12	722	64⅛	63⅛	63½	−⅝
30⅝	18⅝	ABldMs s	.34	3.1	11	15	34	33½	34	+ ½
32⅝	15½	ABspRd	1.32	5.2	15	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅝
46½	30⅛	AmCan	2.90	7.4		586	63⅝	43¼	43¼	−⅛
24⅝	31⅝	ACon pf	2.00	11.7		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
41	39	ACon pf	3.00	7.8		50	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
20⅝	17½	ACnBd	2.16	11.7		52	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35⅝	26⅛	ACnCc	4.25e	15.8		18	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
16½	5	ACnEc s				11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
59	31¼	ACyan	1.75	2.2	19	1021	56½	56⅛	56⅛	−1⅝
21⅝	20⅝	ADTs s	.92	4.6	13	194	26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
42⅝	17⅝	AEPow	2.56	12.1	7	1128	21⅛	19	21⅛	+2⅛
49½	27½	AExp s	1.28	3.8	13	17992	35⅝	33½	33½	−2½
24⅝	12⅝	AFarml	.60	2.6	13	29	22	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15	AGnCr s	.80	3.6	8	2043	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
58⅝	49⅝	AGnl pfA	5.05e	9.4		45	54	53⅝	53⅝	−⅛
67	58⅝	AGnl pfB	4.71n	7.8		543	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	+¼
52⅝	36½	AGn pf	3.25	6.8		2	48	48	48	−⅛
24⅛	19	AHerll	.96	3.8	11	27	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11	AHoist				1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅝
53⅝	41⅝	AHome	2.40	4.7	13	3351	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	−⅝
226⅛	192⅛	AHme pf	2.00	.9		1	227½	227½	227½	+21½
49	35¼	AHosp	1.00	2.2	17	1156	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−1½
37⅛	30⅛	AMLs	.40	1.7	14	2868	29⅝	28	29⅝	−1⅛
11	4½	AMMid				1	4½	4½	4½	
44	32⅝	ANatRs	2.16	7.8	6	1161	42⅝	41⅝	43	−⅝
26⅝	18⅛	APres n				800	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
26⅝	5⅝	ASLFl s				53	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
13⅛	9½	ASHis	.80	7.0	16	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
38⅛	24½	AmStd	1.00	4.6	19	196	21⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
24⅝	12⅝	ASterll	.44	2.1	13	244	21⅝	20⅝	21½	−⅛
44	18⅝	AmStr s	.48	1.1	14	562	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	−⅛
53⅛	47⅛	ASTr pf	5.51	10.5		7	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
70⅛	57	ATT	4.40	6.4	8	14424	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	−⅛
38½	24⅝	ATT pf	3.44	10.0		111	36½	36⅛	36⅛	−⅛
39⅝	35⅛	ATT pf	3.74	10.0		9	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
32	18⅝	AWstr	1.40	4.6	7	8	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	AWtr n	1.12e	4.0		7	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
24⅛	22	Ameron	1.60	5.1	9	17	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−1⅝
51½	17½	AmesD s	.32	.6		113	50	49⅛	49⅛	−⅛
24⅝	15⅛	Ametk s	.80	3.5	17	50	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
30½	21⅛	AmFoc	1.44	5.0	181	442	31⅛	29	29	−1⅝
26⅝	15⅛	AmFes n	1.95f	9.9	8	123	20½	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
118⅛	58⅝	AMPln	1.60	1.5	30	1505	109	104½	105⅛	−3⅝
15⅝	11⅛	Amoco	.30	2.4		53	12⅝	12½	12⅝	−⅛
20⅝	8	Amrep	3.31f	16.6	14	201	30½	29	29	+ ⅛
24	31⅛	AmSm	1.76	5.3	8	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
58⅝	23	AmStor	1.90	4.6	23	747	48⅝	47½	47⅝	−⅝
35⅛	22½	AmStd	.80	2.3		27	35	34⅝	34½	−⅝
23⅛	8⅝	AmTcmp	.091			290	9	8⅝	9	−⅛
43	14½	Analog s			53	313	42	40⅝	40⅝	−1⅛
42⅝	14⅝	Anchor	1.36	4.2	15	9	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−½
33⅝	23⅝	AnClay	1.32	4.8	16	36	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	−½
18	11½	AndcGr	.19	1.5	13	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
35	17⅝	Angelic s	.48	2.1	14	623	23⅝	22½	22½	+1⅛
77	58½	Anheus	1.76	3.8	13	970	71	70½	70½	− ⅛
57⅝	48	Anheus pf	3.60	6.8		40	53½	52⅝	52⅝	−⅝
29	16⅛	Anixtr	.24	1.1	29	524	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	−⅝
18⅝	12½	Antlx	.56	3.4	14	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
18½	6⅝	Anthony	.440	3.8	15	22	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	−⅝
16⅝	8⅛	Apache	.28	2.3	11	314	12⅝	13	13	−⅛
5	4⅝	ApchPwr				164	4⅛	4⅛	4½	−⅛
23⅝	18	ApcPr pf	2.00e	8.9		178	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
35½	29⅝	ApPw pf	4.10	12.1		2	32	32	32	
36½	14⅝	ApplMg	1.14f	3.8	20	48	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
24½	16½	ArchDn	.140	.4	16	1399	33½	33	33	−½
19⅝	7⅝	ArkBPS	2.60	7.9	7	1213	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛
31⅝	27¼	ArkP pf	3.58	11.9		53	29⅝	29	29	−⅛
102⅛	91⅛	ArkPpl	10.70	11.1		6z	97	96	96	−2½
25⅝	6⅝	ArkBst				225	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−½
29⅝	15⅝	Arkla	1.84	4.3	15	1067	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	−⅝
2¼		ArtnRt				1	260	1⅞	1	
13½	9½	Armada			18	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	14½	Armco	.40	2.1		537	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
31⅛	24⅛	Armcp pf	2.10	7.6		14	28½	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
44½	21½	ArmstW	.80	2.8	8	183	34	33⅝	33⅝	
33⅝	20⅝	ArvinIn	1.10	4.8	16	169	28½	27½	28½	−1
21⅛	13⅝	AroCp	.80	5.3	45	8	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅜
34	13	ArowE	.16	.6		41	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
30⅛	15⅝	Artra	.32	1.6		43	24	22⅝	23	+ ½
38⅛	15⅝	Arvin	1.12	3.8	19	362	29⅝	29½	29½	−⅝
48	24⅛	Arvin pf	2.00	4.3	19		47⅝	47	47	−1
44⅛	23⅝	Asarco	.40	1.3		1619	32⅝	30½	30⅝	−1⅝
38	24⅛	AshOil	1.60	5.5	9	118	29½	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
47⅛	36	AshOil pf	4.00	11.0		4	36	36	36	+⅛
43½	34⅛	AshOl pf	3.96	9.7		25	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
71⅛	41	AsdDG	2.20	3.3	13	456	67⅝	65⅝	65⅝	−⅝
114	66	AsdD pf	4.75	6.3		127	107⅝	105½	106	+ ½
24	15½	Athlone	.10	.7		2	22½	22½	22½	
24	19⅝	AtCyEl	2.36	9.9	10	128	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
52⅝	34⅝	AtlRich	2.40	5.2	7	2616	47⅝	54⅛	46⅛	−1½
39½	32½	ARfrc pf	3.13e			70z	37	36⅛	36⅛	−⅛
125½	88	ARfrc pf	2.00	3.0		3	113⅝	112⅛	112⅛	−⅛
30	10⅛	AtlasCp	.00	2.2	4	24	33⅝	22½	22½	−⅝
47½	26⅛	Augat	.32	.8	35	124	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−2⅝
44½	27⅝	AutoDt	.36	1.4	21	1484	42	38½	39	−⅝
34⅝	23⅝	AvcoCp	1.20	3.8	9	113	34⅝	34	34	−⅝
73	47⅝	Avco pf	3.20	4.6		71	70	69	69	−⅝
34⅛	12⅛	AVEMC	.58	2.9	11	65	20⅝	19⅝	20	−⅝
21	31⅛	Avery	.90	1.8	15	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	−⅛
50	25⅛	Avnet s	1.20	3.0	21	2122	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+⅛
34⅝	24⅛	Avon	3.00	6.3	9	4894	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	−½
25	18	Axia	1.15	5.3	50	39	22⅝	22	22⅝	−⅛
62⅛	33⅝	Aydin			15	319	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
		B								
37⅝	17⅝	BMC n	.40	2.1	12	319	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	10⅝	Babcox	.80	7.4	11	93	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	16	BkrInt	.92	5.3		597	28⅝	28½	28⅛	−⅛
27¼	19	Baldor	.32	1.3	24	98	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅛
50⅝	3	BaldwU				895	34	3	3	−⅝
15⅛	9⅝	BldUrl	.56k			53	10⅝	10½	10½	
36⅝	22⅝	BallCo	1.16	3.4	10	37	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	−⅝
31⅛	19⅝	BallyMf	.20	.9	14	900	23½	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
26⅝	6⅛	BallyPk			7	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
22⅛	24⅝	BallGE	3.00	9.4	5	280	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
43	38	Balt pf5	4.50	11.7		1170z	39½	38½	38½	−⅛
29½	25⅛	BnOne n	.96	3.3	12	150	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
47½	19⅝	BanCal	1.20	2.6	8	62	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+⅝
11⅝	8⅝	BncTrl	.28e	2.9	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
7⅝	3½	BanTex	.20	2.1	12	227	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
59	33⅛	Bandag	1.00	1.8	15	48	54⅝	53⅝	54	−⅛
47⅝	29⅝	BankP	.80	2.3	4	28	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	−1⅛
47⅝	29⅝	BkBos	2.16	4.8	3	96	45⅝	34⅝	35⅝	−1⅛
33	32⅛	BkNY s	1.84	6.1	8	190	36⅛	30	30	−⅛
31⅛	21	BkofVa	1.52	5.0	6	72	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
26⅛	18	BnkAm	1.52	7.7		4644	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅝
48⅝	40⅛	BkAm pf	3.00	7.4		149	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	−⅛
90	73½	BkAm pf	4.08e	4.8		201	85½	85½	85½	−½
28⅝	16	BkAm pf	2.86	13.8		291	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
28	18½	BkArk s	1.92	7.4	10	20	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
49½	28⅝	BankTr	2.35	5.3	6	462	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	−⅛
24⅝	21⅛	BkTrpl	2.50	10.4		15	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Banner			10	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
44⅝	26⅝	Bard s	.40	1.8	20	67	41⅛	40⅝	41	−⅛
24⅛	14⅛	BarnGp	.40	2.9		62	21⅛	21	21	−⅛
41	22⅝	Barnes	1.20	3.0	9	143	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
45	29⅝	Barnt pf	2.37	5.3		7	45	44½	44½	
32⅛	18	BarrWr	.48	1.4	23	74	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
14½	4⅝	Basfas	.10b	.9	14	79	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
48⅝	37	Bausch	1.36	2.7	29	22	50	49⅝	50	−⅛
29		BauschL wi				1	29½	29½	29½	
62⅝	43½	BaxTr	.54	1.0	19	595	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	−1⅛
31⅛	21⅝	BaxTr wi				26	29½	28½	28½	−1
17	9⅛	BayPlp	.05e	.3	5	341	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	−⅝
24⅝	20⅝	BayStG	2.48	11.3	36	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
41	30	Bearing	1.00	2.7		41	37⅛	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	21⅛	BeatFd	1.60	5.3	10	1919	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	41½	Beat pf	3.08	6.3		248	56⅝	55⅛	56⅝	+⅝
53½	39⅛	BechD	1.16	2.8	26	204	42	41	41⅛	−½
12⅛	5⅝	Beker				1238	11⅛	10½	11	+ ⅛
20½	5⅝	BekmH	.40	2.0	17	47	20⅝	20⅝	20½	+⅛
28⅝	12⅝	BellInt s	.32	2.1	11	347	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
54⅝	44⅛	BellInt pf	6.20e	1.3		320	480	475	475	−15
41	30	BellCo s	2.68			53	34½	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
39⅛	17⅝	BellInd	.32	1.0	22	25	33⅝	33	33	−1⅛
43½	31⅛	Bemis	1.20	3.8	15	24	32⅝	31⅝	32½	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	BenCp	2.00	4.0	11	112	34	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
22½	17⅝	Benef pf	2.50	12.5		3z	20	20	20	
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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hertz Names Fredy Dellis to Board; He Is Its First European Member

As the revitalized car-rental market continues to boom, Hertz has broken with tradition by appointing its first European board member, Fredy M. Dellis.

Mr. Dellis, a Belgian who has been president of Hertz Europe for the last 18 months, has been elected to the Hertz board and made an executive vice president. And he is believed to have an important role to play in the major restructuring of international operations outside the United States that Hertz is expected to announce shortly.

This week, Mr. Dellis has been traveling around Europe with Hertz's chairman and chief executive officer, Frank A. Olson, who is in buoyant spirits after a record-breaking summer.

Fredy M. Dellis

A year ago, RCA Corp. was eager to find a buyer for the company. Now, Mr. Olson can look back on a half-year in which Hertz averaged more than a million rentals a month in the United States and set records for volume and revenue. The story in Europe has been equally positive, and RCA is no longer trying to get out of the car-rental business.

Mr. Dellis, whose responsibilities already include the Hertz operations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and, curiously, Canada, will continue to be based at the Hertz Europe headquarters at Cranford, near London's Heathrow Airport.

Goldman Planning Hong Kong Office

Undeterred by the jittery state of the local stock markets and the financial problems that have led to the pegging of the Hong Kong currency to the U.S. dollar, Goldman Sachs has chosen the British colony as the site for its new regional office, to be headed by **Anthony Moore**.

Mr. Moore, who has extensive investment banking experience in London, Paris, Tokyo and New York, is convinced that the U.S. company has picked the right place for its Southeast Asian operations.

"We are confident that Hong Kong will continue to be an important financial center, giving us a sound base to provide international financial services to our clients," he said.

Mr. Moore is to be assisted by **Alexander Thomson**.

Other Appointments

Pierre Misrahi has been appointed president and chief executive of Europartners Securities Corp., the New York-based investment banking unit jointly owned by Crédit Lyonnais, Commerzbank, Banco di Roma, Bank Leu of Switzerland and the French Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

Mr. Misrahi has been based in Panama as general manager of Crédit Lyonnais. His predecessor as head of Europartners, **Bernard Hautefort**, is returning to take up a senior position at the Paris headquarters of Crédit Lyonnais.

Engelhard Industries has appointed **Robert Stedall** managing director of its new precious-metals trading unit in London, Engelhard Metals. **Peter Hillgard** is to be senior dealer.

Edward Acker, chairman of Pan American, and **Carlo de Benedetti**, chairman and chief executive of Olivetti, are the joint chairmen of the newly formed Council for the United States and Italy, which recently held its inaugural meeting in Venice.

The council aims to strengthen ties between the two countries by bringing together a high-powered collection of academics, businessmen, artists and political figures from both sides of the Atlantic.

Its 50-member board includes **Rand Araskog**, chairman of ITT, **Leonard Woodcock**, former president of the United Automobile Workers, and **Harold Brown**, former Secretary of Defense. On the Italian side are such prominent figures as **Gianni Agnelli**, chairman of Fiat, **Guido Carli**, chairman of the European Confederation of Industry, and **Umberto Agnelli**, chairman of Alitalia.

Chase Manhattan Bank has announced a number of appointments and promotions affecting its operations in Ireland, Egypt, Hong Kong and Oman. **Douglas K. Bonner**, managing director of Chase Bank & Trust Co. (C.I.) and country manager for the Channel Islands, is to succeed **James Lewis** as managing director of Chase Bank (Ireland), based in Dublin. Lewis takes over as managing director of Chase National Bank (Egypt).

Robert Binney, managing director of Chase Manhattan Asia in Hong Kong since 1980, is being transferred to the post of general manager for the bank's operations in Japan. His predecessor, **Timothy McGinnis**, a senior vice president, is to move to New York to take up the new post of regional financial-services executive.

Jean Roussillon, formerly managing director for international affairs at Groupe Empain Schneider, has joined Al Saudi Banque-France as special adviser to the chairman, **Chafic Akhras**. The bank has also appointed **Mario Moschetto** as general manager.

— IAN ELLIOTT SHIRCORE

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 18, excluding bank service charges

	£	$	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Guild.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.8995	4.352	112.205 •	36.705 •	0.1845	—	5.501 •	138.21 •	30.94 •
Brussels (c)	52.70	79.13	20.395	6.666	3.3528 •	18.1745	—	25.15	5.627
Frankfurt	2.5842	3.879	—	32.68 •	1.642 x	89.09 •	4.91 •	123.13 •	27.58 •
London (b)	1.5012	—	2.8788	11.861	2.369.13	4.2518	79.08	3.1495	14.864
Milan	1,572.80	2,361.25	608.51	198.93	—	543.35	29.841	749.76	167.96
New York	—	1.5005	0.3864	0.1265	0.0636 •	0.3443	0.0189	0.4759	0.1068
Paris	7.9025	11.866	305.90 •	—	5.025 x	272.54 •	14.9925 •	377.05 •	84.40 •
Zurich	2.0986	3.1489	81.20 •	26.54 •	0.1334	72.34 •	3.9791 •	—	22.40 •
Brussels	0.571	0.8803	22.511	6.8849	1.369.57	2.9255	45.9107	1.8271	8.1548
Amsterdam	1.06488	0.70931	2.7524	0.41521	1,674.79	3.0876	56.1112	2.2347	9.9657

Dollar Values

Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
Australian $	1.0985	0.9122	Israeli shekel	81.925	0.449	Singapore $	2.122
Austrian schilling	18.185	0.0043	Japanese yen	232.60	0.0042	S.African rand	1.1183
Belgian fin. franc	53.55	0.453	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2896	0.0013	S. Korean won	791.38
Canadian $	1.2313	N.A.	Malay. ringgit	—	0.0046	Span. peseta	150.55
Danish krone	9.3695	0.1373	Norw. krone	7.2825	0.1289	Swed. krona	7.7575
Finnish mark	5.6185	0.5713	Phil. peso	14.8195	N.A.	Taiwan $	—
Greek drachma	92.55	0.0081	Port. escudo	122.465	N.A.	Thai baht	—
Hong Kong $	7.875	0.2873	Saudi riyal	3.4903	0.2722	U.A.E. dirham	3.6731
Irish £	0.834						

ECU: 1.25 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000
N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Oct. 18

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
Spot	9⅛ - 9½	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅛	3 ⅛ - 3 ⅛	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅛	12¼ - 12⅝	8⅝ - 9⅛	8⅝ - 8⅞
7 days	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅛	5½ - 5⅝	3½ - 3⅝	9¼ - 9⅜	12⅝ - 12⅞	9 - 9⅛	8½ - 8¾
1 month	9½ - 9⅝	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅛	4 - 4⅛	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅛	14½ - 14¾	9⅛ - 9½	8¾ - 9
3 months	9⅝ - 9¾	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅛	4⅛ - 4⅜	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅛	15 ⅛ - 16 ⅛	9¾ - 10	9 - 9⅛
6 months	9⅞ - 10	5½ - 6⅛	4 ⅛ - 4 ⅛	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅛	16¼ - 16¾	10 - 10⅛	9⅛ - 9⅜

Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Prime Rate	8½	8½
Fed Funds	9	9¼
Call Rate	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	10	10
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.90	9
3-mth Treasury Bills	8.51	8.50
6-mth Treasury Bills	8.70	8.69
Gov't 30-59 days	8.80	8.80
Gov't 60-89 days	8.85	8.90

Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Call Money Rate	5.55	5.55
3-month Interbank	5.85	5.85
6-month Interbank	6.20	6.25
9-month Interbank	6.20	6.25
Japan		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Call Money	6⅛	6⅛
3-month Interbank	6⅝	6⅝

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Reuters Bank.

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	9	9
Call Money	9	9
91-day Treasury Bill	9 29/32	9 29/32
3-month Interbank	9⅝	9 ⅝
France		
Intervention Rate	12¼	12¼
Call Money	12⅛	12⅛
One-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝
3-month Interbank	12 ⅝	12 ⅝
6-month Interbank	12½	12½

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	N.A.	397.15	−4.60
Luxembourg	397.00	—	−3.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	399.53	398.98	−3.34
Zurich	397.050	397.00	+2.375
London	396.75	397.25	+2.25
New York	397.25	—	+2.25

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich. N.Y. Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tobacco Sales Putting a Drag on BAT

U.K. Company Tries Aggressive U.S. Tactic

New York Times Service

LONDON — Despite its moves toward diversification, including the purchase of the Marshall Field, Saks and Gimbels retailing chains, BAT Industries is still very much a tobacco company. And tobacco has become a nagging headache for the British conglomerate, especially in the United States.

BAT is the non-Communist world's largest tobacco producer, and its Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. is the third-largest U.S. cigarette manufacturer, with brands that include Kool, Viceroy, Raleigh, Belair, Barclay and Richland. But its American market share has been steadily falling and is now only 12 percent, compared with 13 percent a year ago and a peak of 17.5 percent in 1974.

To counter lingering problems in the United States, the company is taking a more aggressive approach. This includes the introduction last month of the Richland, a full-size cigarette that comes 25 to a pack, instead of the normal 20.

Promoting the Barclay brand has gotten the company into hot water. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission, which has questioned whether the cigarette is really "99 percent tar free," is suing for false advertising. The FTC contends that the cigarette delivers not one milligram of carcinogenic tar, as claimed, but several times as much. If the FTC wins, Barclay cannot be marketed as an ultra-low-tar cigarette.

"We were always confident that when it came to trial, Barclay would be vindicated and we continue to believe so," said Patrick Sheehy, BAT's chairman. "Our competitors in Europe have also put it to a test, and it's been shown that it delivers one milligram."

BAT's problems have had an impact on its half-year results, published last month. Lower earnings from tobacco in the company's three key markets — the United States, West Germany and Brazil — offset a strong performance in retailing operations, including the Chicago-based Marshall Field unit acquired last year.

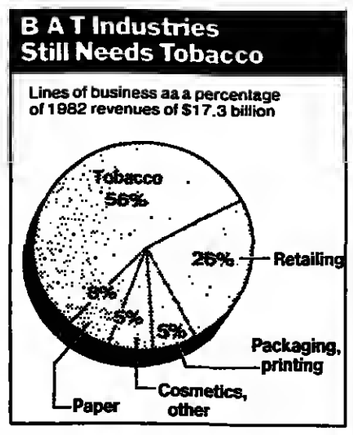
During the first half of the year, pretax profits fell by 2 percent to £345 million (about $517 million), from £351 million a year earlier. Sales rose by 5 percent, to £5.35 billion from £5.08 billion.

In West Germany and Brazil, the situation is also looking bleak. The West German operations have been depressed by a fierce price war, while the Brazilian market has been hit by high taxes and a currency devaluation.

The company's business in the United States has been damped by the doubling of federal excise taxes. In the past 18 months, average U.S. cigarette prices have jumped from 72 cents a pack to 95 cents.

"This has had an impact, for people natu-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)



NYT

Patrick Sheehy

Japan Is Acting To Ease Tension Over Trade Gap

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan has agreed to U.S. import quotas on specialty-steel products, has called on makers of quartz watches to limit exports to the European Community and reportedly is planning to push forward tariff reductions.

The minister of international trade and industry, Sosuke Uno, said Tuesday that Japan had agreed to limit exports of specialty steel to the United States for the year ending next July 19. He said the accord had been approved by the cabinet and was expected to be signed Tuesday in Washington.

Overvalued dollar seen at root of trade imbalance. Page 13.

Government sources said the quota for the specialty-steel exports is set at about 22,180 metric tons, 32 percent of total imports from Japan and the EC permitted by the United States.

The quota includes 12,500 tons of stainless-steel rod and 4,080 tons of alloy tool steel, the sources said. Exports to the United States of these and stainless steel bars totaled 26,900 tons in 1982-83.

Mr. Uno declined to give details but said the agreement included an export quota for stainless-steel bar, stainless-steel rod and alloy tool steel, and tariff increases by the United States on Japanese shipments of stainless sheet, coil and plate.

The ministry also said it has called on four major Japanese quartz watch makers to limit exports to the EC in the current quarter ending in December.

The four makers are Casio Computer Co., K. Hattori & Co., Orient Watch Co. and Citizen Watch Co.

The ministry declined to give details, but the economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said the four were asked to limit volume of exports to 10 percent above the year-earlier level.

Japan also is expected to bring forward planned tariff cuts in an effort to improve relations with the United States before President Ronald Reagan's visit next month, government sources said Tuesday.

The cabinet is likely to approve measures on Friday to reduce tariffs on more than 1,000 products by an average of 5 percent starting in April, one year ahead of schedule, the sources said.

The cuts would apply to imports from North America and Europe.

The cuts would be part of a package the Japanese government has been considering to reverse Japan's burgeoning trade surplus.

Under the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations, Japan planned to cut import tariffs on about 1,500 items in the 1985-86 financial year. But farm products are likely to be excluded from this week's list of reductions because of pressure from Japan's influential farm lobby, the sources said.

In the first half of Japan's fiscal year, which began April 1, Japan posted a customs-cleared trade surplus of $12.63 billion, more than twice the figure a year earlier.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that the United States, Japan, the European Community and Canada agreed during talks in Ottawa last month to move up the tariff cuts. The newspaper said the cuts, of 5 to 6 percent, applied to more than 1,200 items, and a further 40 items were being considered.

Japanese exports to the United States were valued at $21.5 billion in the fiscal first half, 15.3 percent more than a year earlier, while U.S. exports to Japan rose only 0.4 percent to $12.45 billion, the Finance Ministry said.

(Reuters, AP)

Digital's Statement Triggers Late Plunge on NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plunged along a broad front Tuesday in a late selloff triggered by Digital Equipment's statement that its earnings and sales are going to be less than expected.

High-technology and speculative issues were battered following Digital's statement. Brokerage stocks also came under attack as the companies were hard pressed to match last year's third-quarter earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had added 5.18 Monday, skidded 17.89 to 1,250.81. It was the sharpest drop since it fell 19.51 Oct. 11. The average's record high of 1,284.65 was set Oct. 10.

The Dow Jones transportation average, which climbed 11.07 to a record 591.62 Monday, skidded 6.15 to 585.47 in late selling.

Declines led advances by 1,242-394 among the 1,996 issues traded.

Volume climbed to 91.1 million shares from the 77.8 million traded Monday as institutions cleaned out positions in high-technology issues that had been the most widely held group on the list.

"Digital Equipment's statement just knocked the props out from underneath the whole market," said Harry Villec of Sutro & Co., Palo Alto, California, who specializes in computer issues.

Digital stock, the most active NYSE-listed issue, plunged 21¼ to 79 on volume of more than 2.5 million shares following the news its personal-computer shipments were running behind and costing the company money. Digital said it would likely report fiscal first-quarter earnings of 25 to 35 cents a share, compared with $1.02 a share last year. The quarter ended Oct. 1.

"I don't think that statement would have had as much impact if institutional investors hadn't been so nervous and looking for any excuse to sell," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co.

Wall Street, which has bid up the prices of many stocks on expectations the strong economic recovery would bolster business, has taken good earnings reports in stride but has been unmerciful when the results prove disappointing.

IBM lost 2¾ to 129. The company introduced new versions of its personal computer. [Story this page.]

Data General lost 5½ to 69, Hewlett-Packard 3 to 41, Commodore International 1¼ to 41⅞, Tandy Corp. 1⅝ to 35, Texas Instruments 2 to 119, National Semiconductor 3¼ to 55, Computervision 2⅜ to 39⅝, Control Data 2⅛ to 48, NBI 1⅜ to 23¾, Teledyne 3 to 166, Burroughs 2 to 52¾, Honeywell 3½ to 128 and NCR Corp. 4½ to 128⅛.

Coleco Industries, a 1⅞ loser Monday, bucked the trend, gaining ⅞ to 28¾. The company began shipping its long-delayed Adam computer during the day. [Story below.]

Sears Roebuck shed 1⅞ to 37⅞. The company announced it was opening 80 new business systems centers.

Merrill Lynch was the second most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1⅜ to 30⅜.

Among the other brokerage issues, E.F. Hutton Group lost 2½ to 34¾. The company posted third-quarter earnings of 80 cents a share, down from $1.27 a year earlier.

General Motors lost 1¼ to 77⅞, Ford 1⅜ to 67⅞ and Chrysler 1¼ to 30 in profit taking.

(UPI, Reuters)

IBM Introduces 2 Advanced Versions Of Company's Personal Computer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. Tuesday introduced two advanced versions of its Personal Computer, one of which will give the user "windows," or separate compartments on the computer display screen, the company announced Tuesday.

IBM also presented a new, top-of-the-line model in its 8100 series of mid-range processors, along with communications enhancements for the 8100 and two other office systems, the 5520 and the Displaywriter.

The two new Personal Computers, which are aimed mainly at the business market, will allow users access to more processing capability and to larger data bases than are available with a unit that is not linked to central processors, IBM said.

The new IBM machines "are a desktop functional equivalent to larger systems," said Joseph M. Guglielmi, vice president for general and office-systems marketing, at a oews conference.

One of them, a desktop unit designated the 3270, will display seven distinct compartments in which the user can work. It will cost $5,585 for a basic configuration, including a high-resolution color display and 3270-PC control program.

Each of the computer's seven windows can be made larger or smaller by the user, who can work with the data in any of them and move easily from one to another.

IBM said it hoped that the 3270 would find widespread use in insurance, marketing, finance, manufacturing and other areas where people need data from multiple computer files.

For example, the 3270 could be helpful if a travel agent wanted to look at airline, rental car and hotel schedules all at once, IBM officials said.

The 3270 can be linked with such larger IBM main frames, or central processing units, as the 4300 series and the most powerful of IBM computers, the 308x series.

The other new Personal Computer is the XT-370, which can be linked with an IBM System 370 host computer and can run its own version of a program originally designed for the larger main frame, or data base, that is called VM-CMS.

Also on Tuesday, IBM introduced the 8150 as the top model in the 8100 series of mainframe computers. It provides more than twice the performance and triple the maximum storage capability of the current leading 8100 computer, the 8140 Model C.

IBM also presented a unit allowing current Personal Computer XT users to upgrade to the XT-370 format, whose new functions are provided by microprocessors that IBM developed jointly with Intel Corp. and Motorola Inc.

In addition, the company introduced software that allows latters and other documents to be exchanged through the 8100, 5520 and Displaywriter office systems. Document distribution and related functions also were made available to people who use IBM 3270 terminals connected to host computers.

(AP, Reuters)

Coleco 'Adam' Being Shipped

Reuters

WEST HARTFORD, Connecticot — Coleco Industries Inc. announced that it began shipping Tuesday its long-awaited "Adam" home-computer system, its entry into the field.

The company also said that it expects "extremely modest" third-qoarter earnings that would be below last year's $1.15 a share.

Coleco, which is to report third-quarter results early next week, said the lower earnings would he due to significantly lower sales of software for the Atari 2600 and Mattel Inc.'s IntelliVision.

It also said it expects 1983 production targets for the "Adam" to fall short of earlier expectations, but shipments for the rest of the year should be "very substantial."

The company had said that it intended to produce about 500,000 of the home computers by year-end.

International Banking Slows Dramatically

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Growth in the international banking market, whose rapid expansion into a $1.7-trillion market in 20 years has frequently distressed the world's leading central banks, slowed to a near standstill in the second quarter of this year.

The standard measure of overall business, gross external assets (international loans on the books of banks) expanded less than half a percentage point in the second quarter, the Bank for International Settlements reported Tuesday. But if expressed in dollar terms adjusted for exchange-rate movements, a small decline was recorded.

More important, perhaps, is the first-ever decline in the level of interbank activity. With more than half the gross size of the international bank market made up of bank loans to other banks, the interbank market is considered the fountainhead for the market's growth.

But in the second quarter, interbank business declined $3.9 billion.

A big part of this was the "very sharp $40-billion decrease in foreign-currency interbank assets within individual reporting countries." The BIS said that this was centered in Britain and was partly connected with a seasonal unwinding of positions by Japanese banks.

BIS officials describe the decline in interbank activity as "intriguing" but are unwilling to draw any conclusions until further data is available. The Japanese banks' dressing of their balance sheets at the end of the fiscal year has often caused wild fluctuations in the interbank market and this may be just another example. On the other hand, their previous bookkeeping maneuvers never resulted in an outright decline in the level of interbank deposits.

In addition, claims betweeo banks in the United States and their foreign branches, which increased $22.7 billion in tha first quarter, declined $1.1 billion in the latest period.

Despite these declines, international bank lending, after slowing to a near halt in the first quarter, picked up in the second quarter.

But the increase, estimated at $6.5 billion, compared to the $500 million of the first three months of the year, was described as seasonal. The half-year total, the Basel-based institution said, was little more than a quarter of what it had been in the first half of 1982.

Lending to developing countries that are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries accelerated in the second quarter to $4.2 billion from $1.6 billion in the first quarter. But the lending remained well below the $13 billion recorded in the second quarter of 1982, before the explosion of the debt crisis in the developing countries.

However, all but $1 billion of the latest increase was loaned to countries ontside Latin America. Israel, with new loans of $800 million, was the largest recipient, followed by Egypt and the Philippines, which buth borrowed $600 million.

Lending to Eastern Europe rose a modest $300 million — the first increase since the final quarter of 1981 — with the Soviet Union accounting for more than the whole of the gain. Loans to OPEC countries rose $800 million.

Estimating that the non-OPEC developing countries this year will run a current-account deficit of about $50 billion, of which about $20 billion was expected to be financed by oew bank lending, the BIS commented:

"The prospects of these countries obtaining a sum of that order . . . would not look very encouraging" if judged solely on the basis of the $5.8 billion raised in the first half. However, it said that while

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

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Swiss Banks Taking New Measures to Plug Leaks

Steps Are Response to Disclosure of Names of French Customers

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Shaken by disclosures of names of some of their French customers, Swiss banks are taking new measures to prevent leaks of confidential information and have begun a campaign aimed at asserting that they hold very little foreign flight capital.

A running battle is under way between the banks and a growing body of their critics who say that banks should ensure that foreign money deposited with them is not obtained through tax evasion or violation of foreign-exchange controls abroad.

The banks contend that their responsibility stops at ensuring that no Swiss laws are broken and that they cannot he expected to ensure that money arriving at their doorsteps should he legally obtained under foreign laws as well.

In the latest exchange of charges, the critics alleged that Swiss banks hold 100 billion Swiss francs ($45 billion) of foreign flight capital.

But Hans Mast, a Crédit Suisse economic adviser and banking industry analyst, said Friday that such capital totals only 10 billion francs, or not more than 3 percent of total foreign deposits held by Swiss banks.

The Swiss Bankers' Association, which includes nearly all commercial banks, is sufficiently worried about the tarnished image of banks to sponsor full page advertisements in local newspapers justifying the need for secrecy.

"Secrecy is for the sake of the customer, not the banks," says the advertisement aimed at the growing lobby in parliament that believes that the country's reputation is besmirched by allegations that Swiss banks receive flight capital in large amounts.

At the same time, banks are taking special measures to prevent such leaks as the one that recently allowed French customs authorities to trace illegal bank accounts totaling about $20 million held in Switzerland by French citizens.

An official of a large bank, who asked not to be identified, said bank employees of French nationality in Geneva are being removed from jobs giving them access to details about customers. Some may he dismissed.

To preserve secrecy, banks are bringing in new computer codes that employees must know to use computers to learn details about accounts.

Some banks have also posted plainclothes guards to spot spies from the French customs service who are thought to roam near banks to photograph customers using French registered or rented cars. Security in the lobbies of banks is being tightened to keep out people who might wait there for long periods pretending to be customers.

Although Swiss bankers hate to admit it, they were severely jolted by the disclosures in Paris by French customs authorities that they used informers to obtain computer lists of Swiss bank customers. The deputy director of French customs, Patrice Cahart, said last week that, after decoding the computer lists, at least 270 persons holding about 175 million French francs ($22 million) in Swiss banks were uncovered in just one week. The lists are said to contain at least 5,000 names.

Most of those caught are alleged to have been customers of Union Bank of Switzerland. But the bank has strenuously denied any breach of its secrecy rules and said it never compiles computer lists of the kind claimed to be in the hands of French customs authorities.

In a statement, the bank conceded last week that six computer tapes used for testing new programs were stolen from its information-processing center at Lausanne, 70 kilometers (44 miles) from Geneva. Two bank employees have been detained for interrogation. One of them confessed to having given the tapes to French customs officials in exchange for a large payment but buth were later released because the tapes contained no significant information. The inquiry into the incident by a Lausanne judge has not yet been completed. The bank's internal inquiry is still under way.

A separate enquiry is being run by the Geneva public prosecutor because disclosure of banking secrets is against the law.

Banking sources said the disclosures in France have not yet seriously affected their account holders. Existing accounts are not being closed although new transfers seems to have eased slightly.

"We think all this talk about the French having blown a hole into our system of secrecy and security is just hogwash," one prominent banker said.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
21½	16	RNY pf	2.12	10.6		6	20	20	20	+½
27¼	23	RNY pfC	3.12	12.4		17	25¼	25¼	25¼	—¼
63½	56½	RNY pfA	6.01e	10.4		1	58	58	58	
28	13¾	RepSt	.50	1.9		1082	27¼	26¼	26⅞	
7¼	5¾	RepSl pf	5.25	7.1		208	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅜
28¼	25¾	RepSk	1.44	4.8	7	50	34½	34¼	34¼	+¼
33½	26	RepSk pf	2.16	6.9		2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+⅛
20½	13⅜	RshCot	.32	2.1	17	116	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	—⅜
36¼	25	Revlon	.68	1.9	16	377	36¼	35¼	35¼	+¼
1⅝	⅞	vi Rever				27	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
37½	26⅝	Revlon	1.84	5.8	15	1448	32⅜	31¾	31¾	—1⅛
25½	16¼	Rexham	.60	2.6	13	36	23	22¾	23	+⅜
16½	10	Rexnrd	.40	2.4	37	100	15¾	15½	15¾	
62¾	45¾	Reynln	3.00	4.9	9	1614	62⅛	60½	61⅛	—⅜
109⅞	103	Reynlp pf				92	104¼	104¼	104¼	
41⅜	22¾	ReyMet	1.00	2.6		80	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛	—⅛
32½	23⅜	RchVck	1.40	5.2	14	1525	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	—⅛
27	22	RiegelT	1.80	6.8	11	43	26¾	26¾	26¾	—¼
59	43¼	RioGrn	1.00	2.8	20	220	37½	36¾	37¼	—¼
44¾	29¼	RitnAs	.44	1.6	15	170	43	41¼	41¼	—1½
43⅜	20⅛	Robshw	1.40	3.2	12	215	45	43⅜	44¼	+½
42	23¼	Rochin	1.40	4.1	9	20	39¼	38⅜	39⅜	—⅛
29⅜	15⅜	Rohlns	.40	2.5	12	104	28½	27⅜	27⅜	—⅛
18⅞	15⅞	RochG	1.84	10.5	6	185	17⅜	17	17½	—⅛
33½	26½	RochTel	2.16	6.8	10	138	32½	31⅜	32	—⅜
35½	19⅜	Rckwls	.88	2.9	13	1926	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
325⅜	196	RklInt pf	4.75	1.6		3	297	297	297	+11

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 50 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a—dividend also extra(s).
b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c—liquidating dividend.
cld—called.
d—new yearly low.
e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% nonresidence tax.
i—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd—next day delivery.
P/E—price-earnings ratio.
r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls—sales.
t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u—new yearly high.
v—trading halted.
vi—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd—when distributed.
wi—when issued.
ww—with warrants.
x—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds—ex-distribution.
xw—without warrants.
y—ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld—yield.
z—sales in full.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
51	32⅜	Rohm s	1.40	2.1	17	703	74½	72⅞	74½	+⅛
33½	13½	Rohr Ind			5	673	31¼	30¼	30¼	+⅜
18⅞	9⅞	RollInSn			25	429	13¾	13¼	13¼	—⅜
19⅜	12½	RollRis	.20	4.0	88	90	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
80	37¾	RolmCp			50	901	55⅛	54	54⅛	+⅜
7¼	2¼	Ronson			44	74	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
29⅜	6⅜	Roper s	.30	2.2	12	180	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
31½	21¼	Rorer	1.84	5.8	15	74	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—⅜
15½	8	Rowan	.08	.7	9	2335	11½	11½	11½	—⅜
29	18⅜	RC Cos	1.04	4.1	13	92	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
50⅛	31⅛	RoyID	2.82a	6.2	5	988	46	45¼	45¼	—⅜
50	24	Rubrm s	.72	1.4	21	192	45½	45	45¼	+¼
25⅞	10¼	RusTrg s	.76	2.4	18	57	22¼	22¼	22¼	
50	28	RyanH	1.00	2.9	16	129	35¼	34¼	34¼	—⅜
61¼	38¾	RyderS	1.08b	1.8	15	1476	61⅛	60¼	60¼	—⅜

S

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
21⅜	13⅜	SCA	.20	1.2	16	126	17¼	16⅞	17	
39½	27½	SCM	2.00	6.1	13	453	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	—⅜
47	26⅜	SFN	1.24	3.2	15	21	39¼	38¼	38¼	—1¼
30⅜	13	SPSTec	.72	3.8		92	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
27	13¼	Sabine n	.64	.2	0	61	22½	22	22	
27½	19	SabnR n	1.72a	7.4		107	23⅜	22¼	22¼	+½
22⅜	13	SfpcStrs s	.24	1.3	21	215	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	—½
7⅜	3½	StpdSc				65	6⅜	6½	6⅜	—⅜
1½	⅞	StpdSwt				6	½	½	½	
46½	30¼	SafKIn n	.30	.9	20	137	32½	31⅞	31⅞	—⅜
30	20½	Safwy s	1.56	6.3	9	574	25⅜	24	25⅜	
40¼	16¼	Saga s	.36	1.5	14	145	24⅜	21	21	—1½
31¼	12⅜	StJoLP	1.48	9.3	7	25	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
10⅜	9⅜	SPaul	1.16	11.5		91	10½	10⅛	10½	—¼
34¼	22⅜	SlRepIs	1.12	3.8	48	835	29⅞	29¼	29¼	+½
13⅜	8⅛	Salant	.40	4.0	30	34	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+½
27	16¼	SDiGs	1.84	10.2	7	608	19⅞	19¼	19¼	—¾
11⅜	8⅜	SJonB	.72e	8.9	11	196	10⅛	10⅛	10½	—⅛
8⅜	5½	SJuanR	1.31c		20	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
61	25⅞	Sandrs			27	1745	59¼	56	56	—3¼
25⅜	15¼	SAnIrR	1.76	8.3	12	51	21½	21½	21½	—½
35⅜	24	SnDiml	1.00	3.3	12	1795	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—⅜
32½	25⅜	SnFeEl	1.20	4.4	20	5	27½	27½	27½	+⅜
16	7⅞	SaulRE	.20	1.8	219	20	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
15½	12	SavElP	1.44	10.3	9	164	14⅜	13⅞	14	
15⅜	12⅜	SavE A	1.34a	9.1	6	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+½
11½	9⅜	SavE pf	1.28	12.2		3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9⅜	5	Savin			334	7½	6¼	6⅜	6½	
14⅜	10½	Savin pf	1.80	12.1		9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—½
48⅛	34½	SchPlo	1.68	4.0	12	734	43	43	43	—⅜
62⅜	37	Schlmb	1.04	1.9	13	2622	55¼	53¼	53¼	—1¼
22⅞	13⅜	SclAtl	.12	.8	763	1079	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—½
33⅛	23⅜	Scott s	.40	1.9	17	154	32½	32	32¼	+⅛
6⅜	4⅜	ScotLad				144	7	6½	6⅝	+½
49⅞	32½	ScotPet	1.00	4.1	10	114	44⅛	43⅜	44	+⅛
23¼	17⅜	ScotP	1.00	2.5	17	1585	29⅛	28½	28½	—⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Scotys	.62	2.7	16	245	15⅜	15½	15½	
22⅜	11	Scovill	1.52	5.4	12	291	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+⅜
11⅜	10½	ScoCr pf	1.46	12.8		10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅜
15½	13½	ScoCr pB	2.10	14.4		10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
15⅜	13½	ScoCr pC	2.10	14.7		47	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
31	20	ScrpE	1.12		14	241	27	26⅜	26⅜	—⅜
36½	21⅛	Seagrm s	.48	1.9	13	448	25	25½	25½	—½
23⅛	7	Seagul			9	80	16⅜	16	16¼	+¼
14	12	SealAr s			50	101	26	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
30⅜	19½	SealP s	.60	2.8	14	29	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+¼
55⅜	34⅜	SearleG	.52	1.0	17	1498	53⅜	51	51⅜	+½
45⅜	25⅜	Sears	1.52	4.0	12	9265	39⅜	37⅞	39⅜	—⅜
58½	35⅜	SecPac	2.24	4.5	8	259	51	49¾	49¾	—1¼
31	20	Seeco	.52	2.7	4	36	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
17½	10¼	SelsLJ	.40	3.8	19	72	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
53	34	SvceCo s	.40	1.1	17	209	37¼	34	34	—3
42¼	14½	Shaklee	.72	3.3	8	1482	21½	21¼	21¼	—3⅜
32⅜	20⅜	Shawil			12	10	21½	21	21	—½
30¼	8⅛	Shoney	.50	1.9	14	79	27⅛	26½	26½	—⅜
51	31⅜	ShellO	1.80	4.0	6	1417	45½	44⅞	45½	+⅜
38½	24½	ShellT	1.92e	5.4	7	1	34	34	34	
18⅜	12⅜	ShellGo	.40	2.1	20	150	19⅜	27⅞	28¼	—⅜
31¼	16⅜	Shrwin s	.60	2.4	11	276	26	24½	25¼	—1¼
16¼	12½	SierPac	1.54	10.6	10	123	14⅛	14¼	14½	+⅜
38⅜	20⅜	Signal	.90	2.7	73	448	33½	33	22	—⅜
59¾	45	Signl pf	4.12	7.4		2	56	56	56	
12⅜	7	SimsPl			12	96	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
22½	14⅜	Singer	.10e	.4		214	24	25¼	25¼	—¼
31¼	24¾	Singr pf	3.50	12.2		4	28½	28½	28½	
30⅜	17⅛	Skyline	.48	2.7	26	216	17⅞	18	18	—⅜
34	18⅜	SmithIn	.60	3.9	45	93	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+½
74⅛	62⅜	SmkB	2.48	3.9	11	3114	67½	65¾	66⅛	—⅜
46¼	34⅜	Smckr s	.40	2.1	12	16	39½	38¼	39	—1¼
32⅜	25⅞	SnapOn	.84	2.9	10	52	29¼	29¼	29¼	+½
35⅜	28½	Sonat	1.35	3.9	8	820	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+⅛
17¼	12⅜	SonyCp	.16e	1.0	45	2163	15⅜	16¼	15¼	—⅜
25¼	26⅛	SouLin	1.20	4.4	26	22	25	27¼	27¼	—⅜
23	26	Sourcr	3.00	9.0		27	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	—½
21⅜	17⅜	SoCoCp pf	3.40	11.9		2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	—½
21¼	16⅜	SCEG	2.00	10.2	7	495	19⅜	19½	19⅜	
32⅜	19¼	SoJerIn	2.32	6.9	10	39	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—½
45	29⅜	Southwn	.60b	1.3	10	1	38½	38½	38½	—½
27⅞	18⅜	SpelBk	1.40	4.8	7	244	29¼	29	29¼	+⅛
15	9⅜	SpertS	1.76t	12.2	8	84	13⅜	12½	12½	—⅜
46⅜	31¼	SCalEd	3.80	9.8	7	1530	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
17⅜	14⅜	SouthCo	1.80	10.7	8	1210	17	16⅜	16⅜	
50	24⅛	SoInGE	2.28	8.0	7	54	28⅜	28	28⅜	+⅜
40	24¾	SNEPS			10	125	34	33½	33⅜	+⅛
47⅜	16⅜	SouPac s	1.50	4.0	4	2189	37⅜	37¼	37¼	+⅛
25⅜	22½	SoRy pf	2.48	10.7		15	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	+⅛
25⅜	15⅜	SoUnCo	1.56	7.0	10	21	22½	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
34⅜	28	SoInd s	.84	2.9	16	3991	32	31⅜	31⅜	—⅜
21½	13⅜	SoRay	.08	.8	27	469	17⅜	16⅜	17	—⅛
12½	5⅜	Soumrk	.04r	.3	7	349	16	11½	11⅜	—⅜
55	50⅛	Somk pf	4.44	12.3		2	54	54	54	
44	24	SwAirl s	.16	.8	19	415	33⅜	32¼	33⅜	—⅛
30	18½	SwBksh	1.44	5.3	9	72	27⅜	27½	27½	+⅛
21¼	13⅜	SwFlBk	.60	4.0	9	327	20	19⅜	19⅜	—⅛
14½	9⅞	SwtFar			74	143	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
12	9⅛	SwtGas	1.20	10.1	10	128	16	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
22⅜	13	SwEnr	1.32	6.4	14	49	25	21⅜	21⅜	—½
19¼	14⅞	SwPS	1.62	8.5	8	509	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
48	16⅞	Sparin	.72	2.0	14	23	37½	36⅞	36⅞	—½
27½	14¼	SpecIP			15⅛	47	28¼	27	27	—1
47⅜	25⅜	Sperry	1.92	4.4	16	1651	44⅜	43¼	43½	—⅜
48	29⅜	SquarD	1.84	5.2	16	440	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜	+⅛
55⅜	42⅞	Squibb	1.34	3.5	17	1835	52⅜	50½	51¼	—1⅜
33⅛	18⅜	Stalcr	.80	2.4	30	205	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	—1⅛
28¼	17⅜	StBPnt s	.50	2.1	17	46	24⅜	23⅜	24⅛	
62½	25	StdMgt	.80	1.4	17	122	62¼	59	59	—3½
40⅜	28	StOilCl	2.40	6.3	8	2918	38¼	37⅛	37⅞	+⅛
55	25⅜	StOind	2.80	5.6	0	521	49⅞	50	50	—⅛
58⅜	30⅜	StdOil	2.60	4.8	0	1901	54⅛	53	54	—⅛
73¼	44	SOOh pf	3.75	5.2		20z	72½	72½	72½	+⅜
23	9⅛	StPacCp	.20	1.1	36	65	19	18½	18¾	
36⅜	14½	Standex	1.60	3.5	12	34	20¼	20⅛	20½	—⅜
27	19⅜	StanWk	.76	3.3	14	69	24	23	23	—1
10⅜	9½	StaMSe	1.32a	12.3		32	10	9⅞	10	
31¾	22¼	StauffCh	1.44	4.9	28	564	29⅜	29⅛	29½	+¼
6⅛	3⅜	Steego	.12e	2.9	52	74	4¼	4	4⅛	—½
22½	16⅜	Stenghl	.74	4.0	15	1	19	19	19	—⅛
11⅛	7⅜	StrlBcp	.72	7.0	10	43	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
29⅜	21⅜	StrlDy	1.12	4.0	13	1223	28¼	28	28	—⅛
26	18⅜	StevJ	1.20	6.9	18	111	17⅜	17¼	17½	—¼
31½	23⅜	StwWrn	1.68	2.9	43	20	28¼	28	28¼	+¼
16⅜	9	StKVC pf	1.00	8.3		50z	12	12	12	+⅛
50	40	StoneW	1.60a	3.5	6	44	47	45⅞	45⅞	—1⅜
38¼	16	StonC	.60	1.6	38	978	38	37⅜	37½	—⅜
62⅜	28⅜	StopSh s	.75	1.2	16	209	67	61½	61½	—4½
25	17⅜	StorTec			23	3498	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
34½	29⅜	Storer	.40	1.2	1009	33½	33¼	32¼	32¼	—⅜
43¼	14⅜	StridR s	.72	2.9	10	580	27½	24⅜	24⅜	—3
13⅜	8	Sudwsh	.30	3.4	0	22	9	8⅞	8⅞	
9⅜	5¼	Suflstr				149	8¼	8	8	—⅛
29½	20	SunBnk	1.90	3.8	10	41	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
30⅜	24½	SunCh	.48	1.6	56	59	30	30	30	
16½	11	SunEl				95	13½	13⅛	13½	—⅛
46½	27⅜	SunCo	2.30	5.2	10	1582	44½	43⅞	44¼	
98¼	57¼	SunCp pf	2.25	2.5		20	91½	91½	91½	+1⅛
51⅜	34⅜	SunStr	1.80	4.1	16	265	45	44¼	44¼	—⅜
16⅜	10	SunAun				349	13⅜	13	13	—⅛
8⅜	5½	Sunstat			10	34	7	7	7	
37	22	SuerVI	.40	1.8	17	343	34⅜	34	34¼	—⅜
41¼	34⅜	SuprOil	1.20	3.3	7	242	36⅜	36	36	—⅜
27½	14½	SuwMk s	.20	1.4	10	192	24⅜	23⅞	23½	—1⅜
5⅜	2⅛	Suspcp				29	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
28⅛	12½	Swank	.80	4.3	16	87	18⅜	18½	18½	+½
29¼	18	Sybron	1.08	4.5		80	24⅜	23¾	23¾	—1⅜
46⅜	23	Sybrn pf	2.40	5.7		5	42¼	41¼	41¼	—⅜
17⅜	13¼	Syms s				175	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
62½	43⅜	Syntex	1.40	2.4	14	1170	60¼	58⅜	58½	—1⅜
44⅛	30⅜	Sysco	.32	.9	18	142	36¼	27	27¼	—⅜

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
53	32⅜	TDK	.22e	.4	25	22	40½	40⅛	40⅛	—⅜
25⅜	19½	TECO	2.84	8.3	9	134	25⅜	25	25	—⅛
41	13⅜	TRW	1.80	2.1	14	49	85	84	84	—1
79	60½	TRW	2.60	3.4	16	614	77	76	76	—1⅜
24⅛	16½	TocBts				66	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
57	38	TofBrd	1.08	2.1	14	53	52¼	51⅜	52¼	+⅛
13⅜	8⅛	Tolley			12	65	11	11	11	
15⅜	8⅜	Tolley pf	1.00	6.7		8	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
64⅛	34¼	Tandy			13	11272	37⅜	35	50	—14⅜
23⅜	12	Tayclt			15	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
23⅜	17	Tannet	.28b	2.1	25	12	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
84⅜	43½	Tektron	1.00	1.3	31	259	82⅜	81⅜	82	—⅜
5⅜	1⅛	Teledyn				76	2½	2⅜	3⅜	
173½	114⅜	Teldyn			15	1257	170⅜	163½	164	—3
21⅜	14⅛	Teletm n	.60		14	24	21½	20⅜	20⅜	—⅜
27½	13⅜	Telex			14	2574	28⅜	26⅜	27¼	—1⅛
42⅜	29⅜	Tenneco	2.80	6.8	7	833	41¼	40½	40⅜	—½
99⅞	86	Tenc pr	11.00	11.4		2	96	96	96	
29⅜	11⅞	Tendym s			42	918	25⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅜
18⅜	14	Texas	.40	2.7	6	21	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
32⅜	26⅛	Texar pf	2.14	7.7		82	28⅜	27⅜	28⅛	—¼
39⅜	28⅜	Texaco	3.00	8.1	8	2190	37½	36⅜	37¼	+⅛
45⅜	27½	TxABc	1.52	4.0	6	141	37⅜	37½	37⅜	+⅜
46⅜	32	TexCm	1.28	3.2	7	468	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+⅜
66⅜	45⅞	TxEst	4.16	4.4	13	487	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜	—⅜
25	21	TxET pf	2.40	10.3		5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
26⅛	24	TxET pf	2.67	11.1		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
42⅜	32⅜	TxETP pf	5.36a	4.2		5	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
46⅜	29⅜	TxInd	.80b	3.2	16	14	37⅜	36⅜	37	
176	101½	TxInst	2.20	1.7		2709	121⅜	117⅛	119	—3
19⅜	8⅜	TxInt			113	869	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	—⅛
27⅜	20⅛	TxMAX	2.24	8.6	6	21	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	+⅜
50	29⅜	TxOGas	.32b	.7	16	1434	44½	43⅜	44½	
33½	20½	TxPac	.35	1.2	25	4	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	
27⅜	22	TxUtil	2.20	8.5	7	9093	26	25⅜	25⅜	—⅜
11	2⅜	Textrn In			25	53	8⅜	8½	8½	
36⅜	22⅜	Textron	1.80	5.0	14	938	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+⅜
40	25½	Textrn pf	2.04	5.4		2	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
22	20⅜	Textrn pf	1.40	.4		5	22	22	22	+⅜
9⅜	2⅜	Thack				9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
26⅜	24½	Thack pf	4.16	15.9		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
33⅜	15⅜	ThrmEl			11	26	26	26	26	—½
74	51	ThmBet	2.20	3.4	25	23	64⅜	64⅛	64½	—⅛
23⅜	13⅜	ThomIn	.64b	4.5	16	119	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
26	4⅜	ThrMfg	.36	1.8	12	1229	19⅜	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
25⅜	7⅜	Thrifty s	.44	2.3	17	801	20	19⅜	19⅜	—¼
21¼	11⅜	TicCorp s	.80	4.4	11	27	17½	17⅛	17⅜	—¼
27¼	19⅜	Tidwtr	.90	4.2	9	458	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	—⅛
35⅜	5⅜	Tigerin			15	534	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	—⅛
78⅜	39⅛	Timet	1.00	1.4	25	833	74⅜	73⅜	74⅜	
112½	57⅛	Timt pfB	1.57	1.7		1	93	93	93	—1
29	9½	Timplx s			37	44	21⅜	20⅜	21	
88	52½	TimeMl	3.00	2.4	18	145	82½	82⅜	82⅜	—½
48⅜	44	TimIux	2.40	5.3		103	41½	45⅜	46⅜	
40½	27	TodShp	1.32	3.2	7	459	41⅜	40½	40½	
29⅜	14⅛	Tokhm	.54	2.2	16	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
22½	19	TolEdis	2.44	11.8	4	201	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
28¼	23⅜	TolEd pf	2.47	12.8		5	27½	27⅜	27⅜	—⅛
34⅛	29	TolEd pf	4.28	12.8		1	33½	33½	33½	—⅛
28	17½	TolEd pf	2.36	12.7		4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
18⅜	16	TolEd pf	2.21	13

Overvalued Dollar Is Seen at Root Of U.S. Trade Deficit With Japan

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — An overvalued dollar is at the root of the growing U.S. trade deficit with Japan and is costing the United States 2 million jobs, the U.S. chairman of a United States-Japan advisory commission said Tuesday.

David Packard, chairman of Hewlett-Packard Inc. of Palo Alto, California, said members of the commission named by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed that the dollar should now be at 200 yen rather than at its current valuation of about 220. Mr. Packard spoke at a State Department news conference before presenting the commission's interim report to Mr. Reagan.

The California business leader said 20-yen adjustment in the exchange rate would create 2 million U.S. jobs. This was the number of jobs lost by several U.S. companies that once held 90 percent of the world market for their products but have been replaced by Japanese companies enjoying an export-sales advantage gained from an undervalued yen, he explained. He did not name the companies.

The commission recognizes the trade imbalance, now approaching $24 billion a year, as "one of the most difficult — and certainly most visible — political problems in the political relationship" between the two nations, causing "deep concern, resentment and alarm in the United States," the interim report stated.

The report said there are no signs of reversing a trend that has seen Japanese exports to the United States expand 16 percent a year over the past eight years, despite "voluntary" restrictions, while U.S. exports to Japan have risen at an annual rate of only 9 percent.

Partly responsible for the artificial exchange rate, Mr. Packard said, are the higher interest rates in the United States. "Everybody in the Congress and government knows they're too high, but for political reasons nnbody wants to dn anything about it," he said.

The interim report hailed efforts by the Japanese government to remove trade barriers and open its markets to U.S. goods, but Mr. Packard said a change in the exchange rate would get results faster.

Citicorp Net Climbed 11% in Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Despite a rising level of problem loans to Latin America, three of the largest commercial banks in the United States Tuesday reported profit increases for the third quarter.

Citicorp said third-quarter profit rose 11 percent from a year earlier; Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. said its third-quarter earnings were up 3.2 percent, and Bankers Trust New York Corp. reported a third-quarter earnings increase of 13 percent.

Citicorp said its third-quarter profit was $221 million, or $1.66 a share, up from $199 million, or $1.54 a share, a year earlier.

For the first nine months, Citicorp said earnings rose 24 percent to $659 million, or $4.99 a share, from $530 million, or $4.11 a share.

Citicorp said third-quarter revenue rose 7 percent to $1.44 billion from $1.35 billion. In the nine months, revenue climbed 17 percent to $4.3 billion, from $3.7 billion.

In the third-quarter, Citicorp said loans classified as nonperforming, generally those on which payments either are overdue 90 days or more or are expected to be overdue, rose from the second quarter to $2.6 billion, or 3 percent of all Citicorp's loans outstanding.

"The increases in nonperforming loans were primarily attributable to weakness in the Latin American private sector," Citicorp said.

Manufacturers Hanover said its third-quarter earnings rose to $88 million, or $2.20 a share, up from $85.3 million, or $2.14 a share. In the nine months, profit was $250.6 million, or $6.24 a share, up from $211.4 million, or $5.73 a share, a year earlier.

The company said interest revenue rose in the quarter 7.2 percent to $433 million and other revenue rose 2.5 percent to $146.4 million. In the nine months, interest revenue rose more than 12 percent to $1.27 billion and noninterest revenue was up 18 percent to $429.4 million.

The bank said that as of Sept. 30, $996 million in loans were considered nonperforming, "largely related to outstanding credits in Brazil and Argentina." That was up from $910 million the previous quarter.

Bankers Trust said third-quarter profit was $63.3 million, or $2.05 a share, up from $56.1 million, or $1.95 a share, a year earlier.

For the first nine months, profit was $186.2 million, or $6.12 a share, up 18 percent from $158.3 million, or $5.54 a share.

Nonperforming loans totaled $464 million, up from $463 million, and were primarily constituted of Brazilian commercial loans that were 30 to 89 days past due.

In the third quarter, Bankers Trust said investment securities losses were $923,000, a decrease of $30.4 million from a year ago, when losses were taken to improve yields on the investment portfnlio.

Trust and custodian income was $30.9 million, up $7.9 million; acceptances and letter of credit commissions rose $2.7 million to $18.5 million; interest income declined 9 percent to $218.4 million; foreign-exchange trading income was $2.6 million, $7.9 million less than a year ago, and securities trading profits were $9 million, down by $41.2 million from a year earlier.

Growth of International Banking Nearly at Standstill in 2d Quarter

(Continued from Page 11)

the gain. Loans to OPEC countries rose $800 million.

Estimating that the non-OPEC developing countries this year will run a current-account deficit of about $50 billion, of which about $30 billion was expected to be financed by new bank lending, the BIS commented:

"The prospects of these countries obtaining a sum of that order ... would not look very encouraging" if judged solely on the basis of the $5.8 billion raised in the first half. However, it said that while part of the second-quarter increase in new loans may have been seasonal, it occurred despite the fact that there was no "involuntary" lending to Mexico and Brazil during the period.

"If the recovery of spontaneous new lending to non-OPEC developing countries ... seen in the second quarter is maintained in the second half of the year, and if ... there is a resumption of 'involuntary' lending to certain problem countries, an aggregate current-account deficit for this group of countries of the order of magnitude forecast for the year ... may be financable."

Loans within the so-called reporting area — the Group of Ten large industrialized countries, plus Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Ireland and the branches of U.S. banks in various offshore banking centers — declined $3.5 billion.

Overall, loans on the books of U.S. banks declined for the first time since early 1980. Borrowings by U.S. banks increased $2.8 billion — a sharp turnaround from their first-quarter capital exports of $11.2 billion.

The BIS suggested that this $14-billion turnaround was one factor in the continued strength of the dollar on the foreign-exchange market despite the sharp deterioration in the U.S. current account during that period.

European banks, notably those in West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden accounted for the bulk of activity during the quarter.

St. Gobain Sells 10% of Company

Reuters

PARIS — State-owned Cie. de St. Gobain said Tuesday that it sold a 10-percent shareholding in Cie. Générale des Eaux to a member of the Schlumberger group for 398 francs ($50.35) a share.

The transaction, valued at about 450 million francs, ends an affair seen at the outset by Générale des Eaux as an attempted backdoor nationalization, industry sources said.

It reduces St. Gobain's holding in Générale des Eaux to 20.7 percent, in line with a Paris Stock Exchange ruling on July 29 after share transactions in June and July, partly with other state-owned companies, gave St. Gobain a 33-percent holding.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

GM to Pay $42.5 Million in Bias Case; Settlement Called Biggest of Its Kind

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Motors Corp. agreed Tuesday to a $42.5-million settlement of a sex- and race-discrimination complaint filed 10 years ago. The amount of the settlement was said to be the largest for a bias suit in history.

Besides establishing goals for hiring and promotion of women and members of minority groups, the agreement includes a $15-million educational package designed to provide scholarships for GM employees and their family members at four-year colleges, two-year colleges and technical schools. The settlement applies to all of GM's divisions in the United States.

The case stems from discrimination charges brought against General Motors in August 1973 by William H. Brown 3d, a former head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a federal agency. Mr. Brown cited Title VII, a law that forbids patterns and practices of employment discrimination in a company. The parties negotiated intermittently over the last 10 years, and an intensive effort to bring about a settlement began in June.

CBS Is Seeking to Buy Record Firm

NEW YORK (NYT) — CBS is actively seeking to acquire one or more major record companies, the company has announced.

Walter R. Yetnikoff, president of the CBS Records Group, said Monday that CBS had been motivated by the proposed merger of Warner Communications' recorded-music business and Polygram Records, which is owned by Philips of the Netherlands and Siemens of West Germany. He declined to specify the kind of record company that CBS is seeking.

"I never thought this sort of thing was legal," Mr. Yetnikoff said. It is still unclear, however, whether the Warner-Polygram merger is within the bounds of U.S. antitrust law. Warner submitted the proposed merger for government approval last month, and the Jutsice Department has not yet responded. The merger has to be approved as well by the West German government.

Carrian Receiver and Manager Named

HONG KONG (Reuters) — A supreme court judge has appointed two accountants as receivers and managers of Carrian Property Management Ltd. and 56 other subsidiaries nf Carrian Investments Ltd., Carrian Investments said Tuesday.

The appointment was made at the request of the joint provisional liquidators of Carrian Investments Ltd. Carrian owes the equivalent of more than $1.2 billion at current exchange rates, according to Hong Kong officials, largely because of the collapse in property prices here last year.

The judge's order provides that the appointment of the two men should nnt prejudice the rights of any secured creditors of the 57 subsidiaries. The 56 companies exclude all companies in the Grand Marine Holdings and China Underwriters sub-groups.

Commerzbank Sets 6-DM Dividend

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Commerzbank will offer a dividend of 6 Deutsche marks on its 1983 earnings, Walter Seipp, the board chairman, said Tuesday. It would be the first dividend payment since 1979.

Mr. Seipp's announcement at a press conference came as the Commerzbank index of 60 leading West German shares reached a 23-year high of 989.7, up 7.9 from Monday and surpassing this year's peak of 986.3, Commerzbank said.

The index was last at these levels on September 9, 1960, when it was at 993.2. Its record, reached on Sept. 5, 1960, was 1,031.9.

Floating Rate Notes

Oct. 18

Issuer/Mln cpn/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Askd
Allied Irish 5¼-84	7¾	3-30	100 100.28
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 ⅛	1-4	100.07 100.27
Allied Irish 5¼-92	9⅝	10-17	99.24 99.54
Amsterdamsch 7-84	10 ⅛	12-4	99.95 100.15
Banco Serfin 7¼-86	10 ⅛	10-5	90 —
Bco de la Nacion 6-86	10 ⅛	2-26	95 98
Bco de la Nacion 6-87	9⅝	10-25	94½ 96½
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10	12-7	77 77
Bco El Roma 6-87/91	9 ⅛	10-28	99.93 100.13
Bco Hisp Amer 1995	—	—	98¼ 98¾
Bco Descarrito 9½-87	10⅝	12-13	97½ 98½
Bco Nl Mexico 6¼-87	9¼	11-17	83 88
Bco Nl Mexico 5¾-92	11⅛	2-8	81 86
Sao Paulo 6¾-85	9⅝	11-19	99 —
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	10⅝	12-29	99⅝ 100
BFG Fin 5½-89/94	10 ⅛	1-19	99⅝ 100
Bkers Trust 5¼-94	10 ⅛	12-22	100⅛ 100.46
BK Ireland 5¼-89	10 ⅛	11-30	99.95 100.05
BK Ireland 5¼-92	10⅝	1-25	98⅝ —
BK Montreal 5¼-90	10⅛	12-20	100.27 100.07
BK Montreal 5¼-91	9 ⅛	10-31	100.04 100.34
BK N. Scotia 5¼-88/93	9 ⅛	10-31	100.08 100.28
BK Nova Scotia 5¼-94	10 ⅛	1-11	100.53 100.73
BOT Hdg 6½-84	9 ⅛	11-18	100 100.20
BOT Hdg 1987	10 ⅛	1-26	100.45 100.65
BOT Hdg Feb 5¼-88/91	11¼	2-4	100.04 101.14
BOT Hdg Dec 5¼-88/91	10 ⅛	12-12	100.05 100.25
BOT Hdg 5½-93	9⅝	10-21	100.45 100.65
BOT Hdg 5¼-89	10 ⅛	10-27	100.23 100.53
BBL Intl 5-86	9⅝	11-23	100.12 100.32
BBL Intl 3-95	10⅝	12-19	100.38 100.48
Bq Indosuez 5½-85	11	1-27	100.35 100.55
Bq Indosuez 5¼-89	10 ⅛	1-13	99⅝ 99.80
BQ Ext Algerie 5¾-84	11 ⅛	1-23	100 100⅛
BUE 5¼-89	10⅝	12-29	99.13 99.33
Bk Arab Intl Inv	10	3-30	98.99 98.49
BK Worms 5¼-85	10⅝	12-19	100.08 100.28
BK Worms 5¾-94	11¼	2-4	99.34 99.54
BFCE 6½-83	9 ⅞	10-31	99.80 —
BFCE 6⅛-84	99 ⅛	3-29	99.80 —
BFCE 5¼-87	10⅝	1-27	99⅝ 99.95
BFCE 5¼-88	9⅝	10-28	99.32 99.52
BFCE 5¼-Jan.88	10 ⅛	1-30	99.70 99.80
BNP 1982/84	10 ⅛	2-22	99¾ —
BNP 5¼-85/88	10 ⅛	10-31	99.92 100.12
BNP 5¼-89	9	11-9	98⅝ 98.95
BNP 5¼-87	10 ⅛	2-22	99⅝ 99.85
BNP 5¼	10 ⅛	2-1	99.88 100.08
BNP 5½-91	10 ⅛	2-22	99.53 99.73
BNP 7½-96	10⅝	12-13	99.55 99⅝
Barclays O'seas 5-90	10⅝	12-15	100.82 101.02
Barclays O'seas 5-95	10 ⅛	1-31	101.28 101.48
Bergen Bank 6-89	10 ⅛	11-30	100.05 100⅛
Bergen Bank 5½-88/91	10 ⅛	10-18	99.98 100.18
Chemical 5¼-94	10	12-23	100.55 100.70
Citicorp 1984-RRN	9⅝	10-31	99.97 100.12
Citicorp 5-94	10⅝	12-12	101.26 101.46
Citicorp undtd	9⅝	1-99	100.46 —
Citicorp 5¼-84 ex w	10¾	2-13	100 100.15
Contil 5¼-94	10	12-28	99.80 100
Chase 5¼-93	10 ⅛	1-31	100⅛ 100.20
CIBC 5¼-94	10 ⅛	1-18	100¼ 100½
Christiana Bk 5¼-91	10 ⅛	4-11	100.03 100.23
CCCE 5¼-98	11 ⅛	2-9	99.47 99.67
CCCE 5¼-82	10¼	12-14	99.95 99.13
CNCA 6½-84	10⅝	12-19	99.98 100.19
CNCA 5¼-85	10	12-7	99.29 99.45
CNCA 5¼-87	10 ⅛	3-26	99.52 99.72
CCF 5¼-85	9⅝	11-9	99.84 100.04
CCF 5¼-90/95	9 ⅞	4-9	99.32 99.52
CCF 1989/96	9 ⅞	11-30	99.37 99.57
CCF 5¼-86/98	10 ⅛	3-26	99.90 100.10
Creditanst 5¼-84	9 ⅛	11-25	99.95 100.15
Creditanst 5½-91/97	10 ⅛	12-16	100¼ 100.46
Credit Lyon 5¼-87	10⅝	3-21	99.40 99.85
Credit Lyon 5¼-89/94	10 ⅛	1-5	99.56 99.76
Credit Lyon 5¼-97	99	4-5	99⅛ 99.70
Credit Lyon 5¼-91/95	9 ⅞	11-28	99.19 99¾
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	10⅝	1-99	99.80 100
Credit Nat'l 5¼-94	10⅝	2-9	99.43 99.83
Credit Nord 5¼-89/92	10 ⅛	12-23	99.10 99.30
Den Norsk 6-Nov90	10 ⅛	11-9	100 —
Den Norsk 6-Dec90	10 ⅛	12-19	100.05 100¼
Dresdner Fin 1993	9 ⅞	4-99	100.21 100.36
EAB 5¼-90	10 ⅛	2-26	100.42 100.62
Euro 8-89	10⅝	12-28	⅝ —
First Chicago 5¼-94	10½	11-99	100⅛ 100.28
Girozentrale 5¼-91	10 ⅛	12-22	100.35 100.55
Golsenhlen 6-88	9 ⅞	11-18	99.85 100.05
Grindlays 5¼-92	10 ⅛	3-29	100.47 100.67
GZB 5½-89	10⅝	11-9	100.30 100¼
GZB 5¼-92	10⅝	12-8	100.30 100⅛
IBJ 5¼-85	10 ⅛	12-5	100.22 100.42
IBJ 5¼-87	10⅝	4-17	100.53 100.73
IBJ 5¼-Oct 88	10⅝	4-13	100.80 101
IBJ 5¼-Nov 88	9 ⅞	11-18	100.05 100¼
KOP 5½-92	9⅝	11-9	100.35 100.55
Kleinwort Ben 5¼-91	10 ⅛	11-17	100.28 100.45
Korea Ex Bk 7½-85/88	10 ⅛	10-5	98.70 —
Korea D.Bk 7½-86/89	10 ⅛	12-5	98½ —
LTCB 5¼-85	9⅝	11-14	100 100.20
LTCB 5¼-86	10⅝	12-15	100.43 100.63
LTCB 5½-89	10 ⅛	12-9	100.65 100.85
LTCB 5½-Jly 89	10⅝	1-19	100.53 100.73
LTCB 5¼-92	9¾	11-30	99.97 100.17
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-92	10	12-4	100.55 100⅝
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-93	9½	10-31	100.55 100¾
Manhan O'seas 5¼-94	10 ⅛	11-30	100.35 100.55
Marine Midland 5¼-94	9 ⅞	10-4	100.40 100.60
Midland Intl 6-87	9⅝	11-25	100¼ 100.95
Midland Intl 5-89	10 ⅛	12-22	101.82 101.92
Midland Intl 5-91	9½	10-31	101 101.20
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10	12-7	100.80 101
Midland Intl 5½-92	10¼	1-96	101.10 101.30
Mort Denmark 5¼-92	10⅛	12-19	99¾ 99¾
Mort Denmark	10 ⅛	2-8	99.52 99.72
Morgan 5¼-97	10 ⅛	11-16	100.70 100.90
Natl Westmin 5½-90	10½	12-23	100.72 101.92
Natl Westmin 5½-91	10 ⅛	1-18	100.72 101.98
Natl Westmin 5¼-92	9⅝	10-25	100.92 101.12
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	9 ⅞	10-14	100.68 100.88
Nippon Credit 5½-85	10 ⅛	12-28	100.05—
Nippon Credit 5½-94	10 ⅛	1-14	100.30 100½
Nippon Credit 5¼-90	11¼	2-10	100.52 100.72
Nedlloyd Fin 5½-88	10⅝	12-7	98 —
Nacional Fin 5½-84	10⅝	12-28	83 88
Nacional Fin 5¼-88/91	9 ⅞	3-28	82 87
Nacional Fin 1985/93	11⅝	1-9	89 94
Nordic Intl 5¼-91	9 ⅞	11-9	99.80 100
O.L.B. 5¼-94	9⅝	11-25	99.95 100.15
Oesterreisch Bk 5¼-86	10 ⅛	11-18	99.97 100.17
Pk Bankum 5-88/91	99⅝	12-19	100.15 100.35
Bk Scotland 5¼-86/94	10⅝	10-14	100.36 100.56
Samex Intl Fin 5¼-88	10 ⅛	3-26	100¼ 100.45
Scand. Fin. 5½-93	10 ⅛	4-13	99¾ 100⅛
Scotia Intl 5¼-92	10⅝	3-23	100.12 100.32
Sie Generale 5¼-90/95	10 ⅛	3-1	99.80 100
Sie Generale 5¼-92	9⅝	11-9	99.32 99.52
S.G. Algerie 5¼-89/91	11	1-18	99¼ 99.45
SGB 5¼-87	9 ⅞	10-31	100.10 100.30
SGB 5¼-89/92	10⅝	12-30	100.30 100¼
Stand Ch Chart 6¼-84	9 ⅞	11-30	99.95 —
Stand & Chart 5¼-90	11 ⅛	3-16	101.22 101.42
Stand & Chart 5¼-92	99 ⅞	3-9	101.02 101.22
Stand Ch Chart 5¼-91	9 ⅞	11-18	100.03 100.23
State Bk India 6¼-87	9 ⅞	11-30	98⅝ —
Sumitomo Fin 5½-88	11 ⅛	2-9	100.52 100.72
Svenska Handels 5-87	10⅝	1-99	100.35 100.55
Sparebanken 6-87	10 ⅛	12-21	99 99¾
Ste Fin Euro 5½-88	9⅝	12-21	97½ 97⅝
Ste Fin Europ 5¼-89	9⅝	12-1	99.40 99.90
Ste Cent Banq 6¼-87	10⅝	10-9	99.15 99.35
Sundsvallsbken 6-88	9⅝	4-11	99.95 100.10
Toronto Dom 5¼-92	11 ⅛	3-14	100.43 100.63
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	10⅝	12-23	99⅝ 100
Union Norway 6-89	10⅝	1-11	99⅝ 100
United O'seas 6-89	9 ⅞	12-30	100.05 100.20
Uruguay Intl 6-86	10⅝	3-23	90⅝ 93⅝
Wfl. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	10½	3-16	100.80 101
Zentralspark. 5¼-91	10¼	1-12	100.28 100.48
Aziende 5¼-90	11⅛	2-17	98 98½
Alfa 10-88	10⅝	12-21	65 70
CEPME 5½-88	10 ⅛	12-4	99.65 99.85
CEPME 5¼-89/92	10	12-23	99.80 100
CNT 5¼-91	9¾	11-7	99.15 99.35
CNT 5¼-90	9 ⅞	10-21	99.35 99.55
C.F. De Electr.5¼-88	9 ⅞	11-30	99 99
Credit Foncier 5¼-93	10	4-4	99.53 99.58
Denmark 5¼-88/90	10¼	1-9	99.90 100
Denmark 5¼ Oct88/90	10	4-13	99.27 99.37
EEC 1988/90	99 ⅞	1-5	99.95 100
Eksportkr 7-86	10½	12-23	99⅝ 100¼
EOF 5¼-90/92/95	11⅝	3-10	99.97 100.07
Ind. Pendes 10-86/89	11	10-19	80 85
Eurofima 5¼-89	10 ⅛	9-27	99.80 100.10
IC Industries 1991	11½	1-10	98¾ —
ICO 5¼-89/92	10½	1-11	97¾ 10¼
IHI 5¼-85	9 ⅞	10-27	100.15 100.35
C.Itoh 5¼-87	10 ⅛	2-21	100.44 100.64
InvCo India 6½-91	99 ⅞	12-14	96½ 98
Indonesia 1993	10	4-4	97¾ 98⅛
Malaysia 1988/93	99 ⅞	2-27	98.70 99.00
Malaysia 5¼-89/92 Dec	10 ⅛	12-5	98.35 98.55
Malaysia 5¼-89/92 Apr	10	4-4	98.32 98.52
New Zealand 5¼-87	9⅝	4-9	100.10 100.30
New Zealand 5¼-92	10¼	12-22	100.05 100.25
RENFE 88/90/93	10¼	3-27	99.60 99.80
Rep Philippines 6½-86	9⅝	10-31	95¾ 96⅝
SNCF 5¼-88	10 ⅛	10-25	99.80 99.80
SNCF Sterling 90/93	—	10-20	99.15 99.40
Spain 88/90/93	10⅝	2-29	99.62 99.82
Semi Heavy 5½-84	10¼	12-83	100 —
Sweden 5¼-87/89	10 ⅛	2-29	100.23 100.33
Sweden Rock-90/91	10¼	10-21	99.93 100.13
Sweden 5¼-88/90/92	11 ⅞	9-3	100⅛ 100.55
TVO Isck-1991	9 ⅞	11-30	98⅝ 99½
Offshore Min. 1986	10⅝	1-23	100.25 100.55
Offshore Min. 5¼-91	10	12-2	100.15 100.35
Private I.C. Asia 7-86	11⅝	2-10	98⅝ 100
Pemex 7-84	11	1-27	93 99
Pemex 6-88/91	9⅝	4-11	93 98
Vitro 1988/91	11 ⅛	1-23	77 82
Kingdom of Thai 7-84	10 ⅛	3-15	99⅝ 100¼

legrand

Income holds steady
Cash flow rises

Consolidated results for the first half of 1983 were as follows:

(in F.Fr. million)	1st half 1981	1st half 1982	1st half 1983	1983/1982
Sales	1,201.1	1,450.3	1,676.7	+15.6%
Net income (group share)	73.4	83.5	83.7	—
Cash flow (funds generated from operations)	135.9	168.9	183.8	+12.1%
Investment	125.8	141.0	164.0	+16.3%

After adjustment for changes in the structure of the group, the increase in sales works out to 8%.

Factors affecting consolidated income were:
- a drop in the Brazilian subsidiary's income, its French franc accounts being penalized by a loss on currency translation of its current assets due to the very sharp devaluation of the cruzeiro at the beginning of 1983,

which was offset by
- higher income for Legrand S.A. and its French and European subsidiaries.

Further, a satisfactory increase in consolidated cash flow and the successfull launching of the preferred share issue in June provide the group with the resources needed to pursue its ambitious investment program, focused chiefly on improving productivity, broadening the range and further development abroad.

Legrand has accordingly taken over the Dutch firm of Hekkens Apparaten Fabriek, which specializes in domestic electric fittings (1982 sales, F.Fr. 15 million). This small producer, located in Boxtel, near Eindhoven, will complement Legrand Nederland's range and boost its market share.

We are pleased to announce the appointment of

Serge Benveniste
Senior Vice President – Lausanne

Eric Fleury
Senior Vice President – Genevo

Gunther Jablonski
Senior Vice President – Frankfurt

Herbert Von Bredow
Senior Vice President – Lausanne

Claude Berberat
First Vice President – Geneva

Philip Burgisser
Vice President – Genevo

Peter Castellino
Vice President – Frankfurt

Horst Haas
Vice President – Munich

Willi Steck
Vice President – Munich

Rene Peter
Assistont Vice President – Geneva

Mara Demmer
Assistant Vice President – Munich

Dean Witter Reynolds International Inc.

With combined assets of some US $360 billion and 39,760 offices, UNICO BANKING GROUP is one of the world's largest and most broadly based financial groups. Besides offering comprehensive universal banking facilities, the Group provides a number of specialized services ranging from leasing and forfaiting to East-West Trade packages and investment counseling.

UNICO BANKING GROUP is a one-stop source for guidance to the specialized capabilities of its banks and subsidiaries.

UNICO members:
- ANDELSBANKEN DANEBANK (Denmark)
- CRÉDIT AGRICOLE (France)
- DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK (Germany)
- GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK (Austria)
- OKOBANK OSUUSPANKKIEN KESKUSPANKKI OY (Finland)
- RABOBANK NEDERLAND (The Netherlands)

These six banks have established the Luxembourg-based UNICO INVESTMENT FUND and in Vienna the UNICO TRADING COMPANY, specialized in East-West Trade.

For information contact a partner bank or The Standing Secretariat of the

UNICO BANKING GROUP,
N.Z. Voorburgwal 162-170,
NL-1012 SJ Amsterdam,
Telephone (20) 22 22 52,
Telex 15 412.

UNICO BANKING GROUP

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 7,040,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,270,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 2,097,900

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
		A								
22¾	6⅛	AAV	.72	2.8	12	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
4⅝	3	AIC Ph				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2	ATI				13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+½
12¼	2⅛	AcmePr				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—½
79½	11⅝	AcmeU s	.72	2.3	16	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—½
14⅝	13⅝	Actions			10	194	13⅝	12½	12½	—½
12	6⅛	Acton s	1.00t	13.6	35	20	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
6½	1⅝	Actn wt				10	3¼	3¼	3¼	+½
8	1⅝	AdmRs				54	4½	4	4	—⅛
30⅝	16⅝	AdRoad s	.10	.4	16	90	25¼	25	25	—⅝
28⅝	14⅝	Adobe	.24	1.1	15	14	22¼	21	22	
5⅝	2	AegisCe				15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7½	4	Aeronca				5	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
45	19⅝	AffPrs s	.44	1.4	17	13	46⅛	44¼	44½	
12½	4	AfStr				9	5⅝	13⅝	12	—⅛
15½	5⅝	AirExp					9⅝	7	9⅝	+⅛
6½	4⅝	Alamo n			11	54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—½
29⅝	4⅛	AlbaW	.15e	1.1	12	46	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
12⅛	3	Alt Ts				4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—½
12⅝	7⅝	AlmySt			1.7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
10½	5⅝	AlohaA				16	6½	6⅛	6½	+½
28⅛	15⅝	Alshol s	.05	.2	29	44	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
22	10⅝	Altamil	.48	1.8	12	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
1⅛	½	Altec v				179	⅝	½	⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Altec				15	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
32½	11⅝	AlzaCp				364	19	18	18⅝	+¼
29⅝	13⅝	Amdhl s	.20	1.1	51	592	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
25⅝	6⅝	Amadc s	.08	.3	21	243	17⅝	14⅝	15⅝	—⅝
7½	2⅝	ABIII n	.18	2.6	33	10	7⅝	7	7	
8	1⅝	AmCap				8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
44⅝	15⅝	AExp wt				276	25⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—2⅛
15½	6⅛	AIsrael			3	87	7⅛	5⅝	7	+⅛
19⅝	9½	AMuzeA	.52	3.3	49	107	15⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
14⅝	7⅛	AMuzeB				4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
19⅝	3¼	AMBids				345	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
38½	21⅝	AMotin	.25	.7	13	276	34⅛	33⅝	34	+½
48⅝	47¼	AmPell	3.20	5.4	11	12	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+½
6⅝	4⅝	APlan				5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
20⅝	11⅝	APrec	.28	1.8	18	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9	3⅝	AmRity			11	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ASciF				144	7⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—1⅛
11⅝	5⅝	AmWell				10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
29⅝	3⅝	Ampol n	.13	.3	1	169	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—½
2⅝	1	Amcast				76	1⅝	1¼	1¼	—¼
26⅝	10¼	AmLtd	.632	6.0	12	44	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
30⅝	10⅝	Andrea	.72	5.6	15	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—½
8½	2⅝	AngloE				393	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
29	7⅝	Anthem	.031	.1	28	115	28⅝	27	27¼	—⅝
37⅝	13⅝	ApidDta s				45	697	34⅝	32	28	—1⅛
7⅝	2⅝	ArgoPt				13	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	—½
17⅝	6⅝	Armtrn			11	4	13⅝	13	13	—½
13⅝	5⅝	ArrowA	.20	1.8	14	30	11⅝	11	11	—⅝
16⅝	8⅝	Arundl			3	40	11⅝	11	11⅝	—½
14⅝	3⅝	Asmr s	.15	1.8		402x	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	8	Astrax				60	11⅝	1.5⅝	10⅝	—½
8	1⅝	AstroDr				39	3	1⅝	2	
4⅝	2	AtlsCM				228	2⅝	2	2⅝	+½
7⅝	4	Atlas wt				13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
11⅝	11⅝	AtlasV s	.20	1.4	10	46	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Audiotr	.16b	2.3	46	21	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—½
44	33⅝	AutoSw	.92	3.5	20	10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
46	21⅝	Avondl	1.40	3.2	9	3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
		B								
3⅝	2	BAT s	.05t			55	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
60⅝	16½	BDM s			38	20	44⅝	44⅝	44½	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	BSN n	.02e	.3	46	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	BTK				94	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4	Badger	.20e	2.1		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Baker	.08e	1.0		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8½	6½	BaldwS	.32e	4.0		63	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
13⅝	7½	BallyM wt				11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—½
26⅝	21	BanPcl	1.45e	6.2		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
6⅝	5⅝	Banstr g	.66e			4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
12	7¼	BnkBld	.48	5.3		16	7⅝	7⅝	7½	—½
7⅝	4⅝	Barco	.12	1.5	12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅝	2⅝	BarnEn				8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	Barnwr	.20	1.8	18	10	13⅛	12	13⅛	—¼
7⅝	3⅝	BaryRG				33	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
18⅝	7⅝	Baruch	.24t	3.5	16	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
15⅝	3⅝	Beard				27	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—½
9⅝	4⅝	BeckCp n			9	189	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
15⅝	6⅛	Beehiv				80	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Beltran				9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—½
28⅝	15½	BnkSrA	.40	1.4	20	12	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
28	16	BnkSrB	.40	1.8	19	7	22½	22½	22½	—½
34⅝	5⅝	BerpES				10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
39½	31⅝	BergB s	.32	1.1	19	179	29⅝	28	28½	—1⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Berry			14	34	3½	3½	3½	—½
17⅝	8½	BtCo	.40	4.4	16	49	9⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	BstV s	.40b	2.2	12	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Bilfnte n	.15	2.9	10	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
25⅝	17½	BlnkMf	1.20	5.6	13	40	21⅝	21½	21½	—½
19⅝	8⅝	BloB B			23	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20	7⅝	BloRA			28	170	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Blessing	.72	2.8	9	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+¼
4⅝	3⅝	BlockE				16	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Blount s	.80	2.8	9	12	15	14⅝	15	—⅝
19⅝	13⅝	BlueV s	.32b	2.5	9	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
35⅝	20⅝	BoisCr	.88b	.2	26	44	25⅝	25	25⅛	—⅝
61⅛	16⅝	BollBrs	.20	.4	57	50	54⅝	53	53½	—1⅛
24⅝	12⅝	BowVal	.15	.7		30	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—½
13⅛	6⅝	BowlA	.44	3.8	9	8	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Bowmr				81	4⅝	4	4⅝	
24½	14	Bowne	.40	2.4	11	446	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
29⅝	12¼	BrodNl			130	269	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
2⅝	⅝	Brench				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
32⅝	13⅝	Brosn g	1.40			35	29⅝	29	29	—⅛
23⅝	11⅝	Brown s				1	22	22	22	—¼
43	26⅝	BrnFA	.80	2.8	9	12	31⅝	31⅝	31½	—¼
45⅝	27½	BrnFB	.88	2.7	9	349	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅝
4⅝	3⅝	BrnPpf	.40	10.0		40	4	4	4	+⅛
6⅝	3	Buckhn				1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅝	4½	Buckh pf	.50	18.3		11	5	4⅝	4½	
19½	8⅝	Buell	.40	2.9	9	10	14⅛	14	14	—¼
		C								
22⅝	8¼	CDI			12	4	21½	21⅛	21½	—⅛
16⅝	5⅝	CHB	.20b	1.5	9	1	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
12⅛	3⅝	CMI Cp				51	5¼	5	5	—⅛
29⅝	17⅝	CRS	.34	1.3	11	12	26½	25¼	25¼	+⅛
34⅝	7⅝	CaesNJ			24	42	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—½
26⅝	14⅝	CalifPC	.40	2.5		46	24	23¼	23⅝	+⅝
		C								
12⅝	9⅝	CalFed	1.12	10.3	12	23	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
13½	8	Calgre n				1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Comco	.28	1.9	7	22	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
7	3⅝	Campnl				46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
22⅝	8½	CMar s g				101	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
24⅛	10⅝	CdnOcc	.56			1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—½
7⅝	2	Cardiff				17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
9⅝	3	Cardil				60	4	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	10½	CareBs			13	18	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1
16⅛	9⅝	CaraA g			12	20	9⅝	9	9	—⅝
25⅝	8⅝	Caresa s	.40	1.8	11	123	24⅝	22⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
46	37	CarpP pf	5.00	11.8		710z	43	43	43	+⅝
12⅝	2⅛	Caslin s			30	214	7⅝	7	7⅛	
18½	13⅝	CastAM	.40	3.4	77	8	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
35⅝	26¼	CastFd	2.20a	7.1		36	31	31	31	+⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Castln n			17	21	8⅛	5⅝	8⅝	—⅝
9⅝	3¼	CelluCs			13	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2	⅝	Centnl				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14	9	CentSc	1.75e	13.1		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—½
19½	11	ChryPe	.16g	.6	8	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Cirrec	.16	1.5	25	20	11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
23¼	8⅝	ChodWl	.80a	3.7	14	14	21½	21⅝	21½	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ChmpH			33	440	6⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
19	10⅝	ChmsP	.72	4.5	33	1	16	16	16	+¼
30⅛	16⅝	ChrMA s			16	257	22⅝	20¼	20⅝	—3¼
29⅝	14⅝	ChrMB s			16	75	21⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—3¼
17½	13¼	ChlRv	1.20	7.3	52	34	16½	16	16½	+¼
24	16⅛	ChfID g				3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
28⅝	5⅛	Chilln s	.14	.8	27	87	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
25	12⅝	CircIK	.74	3.2	15	86	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
24	13⅛	CitFed s	1.00	4.6	7	157	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
28⅝	20⅝	CitFed pf	2.50	8.7		5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
22½	12	ChyGas	1.20	6.6	8	18	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	—¼
29½	22¼	Clarmt	1.41e	4.8		3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+½
25⅝	12	Clarost	.60e	2.4	11	44	25¼	24	25⅛	+1⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Clauss s	.46	3.5	20	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅝
21½	12⅝	Clevpk	.16	1.0	22	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅝	8⅝	Cognit n			20	21	9⅛	8⅝	9	—⅛
16⅝	5	Cohu	.16	2.2	16	20	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
52⅝	33⅝	Comin g	.40			45	48	47½	47½	—½
35⅝	19⅝	ComAll	.58	1.4	12	34	37⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅝
13⅝	12⅝	ComAlt pf	1.62	12.3		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
13⅝	4⅛	ComArC			197	76	5⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
11	4⅝	Compo	.20	2.1		55	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—⅛
10	5⅝	ComsD			168	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
25⅝	13⅝	CmpCs s			41	328	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
13⅝	7⅝	CmpFct n				23	3⅝	3	7⅝	0
15⅝	5⅝	Conchm			3.0	3	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
9⅝	3⅝	ConcdF			10	29	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
22⅝	9⅝	Condec	.38t	1.7		54	22⅛	22	22⅛	+¼
22½	8⅝	ConrtIs			14	63	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
12⅛	6⅝	Conqst			62	165	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Cons wt				25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33½	14⅝	Conrock	.40	2.3	23	38	27	24	26½	—1
17⅝	12⅛	Conray	.40	1.4	12	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
11½	5⅛	ConsOG			269	449	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—½
2	⅝	ConOG wt				39	1⅛	1	1⅛	+½
8	2⅛	vlContA				241	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
13	3½	vlContA pf	.21j			49	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+⅛
38⅝	10⅝	ContMtl			28	18	26½	25⅝	26½	+⅝
10½	6⅝	Cookint				28	8	7⅝	7⅝	—½
14⅝	7⅝	Coradn				94	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
20⅝	15⅝	CornLb	.16	1.0141		21	15⅝	14⅝	15½	—⅛
17½	5⅝	CrCrd n	.24r	3.0	12	434	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2½	Crwird			10	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	4⅛	CrstFo	.10e	1.3	10	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	Cromwl				80	13⅛	12	13	—⅛
32⅝	23½	Cross s	1.20	3.6	20	24	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—⅝
22⅝	9⅝	CrowMt	.44	2.7	8	8	23⅝	23½	23⅝	—⅝
20	12⅝	CrwnCp	.80	3.5	22	5	23	23	23	—⅝
25	12	CrCP B	.80	4.4	18	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—½
7⅝	3⅝	CrownC				7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	Crowml	.28	2.0	13	44	14⅛	13⅝	14	—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	CrutCr			9	227	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
21	11⅛	CrypCo	.36	2.3		317	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
34⅝	21	Cubic	.36	1.4	12	159	27½	25⅝	26½	—⅝
40½	20⅝	Curtlcrs	1.04	2.7	11	9	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—⅝
15⅝	6½	CustEn				22	9	8⅝	8⅝	—½
4	7⅝	Cyanns				478	3½	3⅛	3½	—½
19	13	Cyprpf	1.80	10.4		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+½
		D								
4½	3⅝	DWG	.36t	9.0	2	97	4	3⅝	3⅝	—½
17	9	DaleEn	.32	2.1	11	29	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9	4⅛	Damon			19	7	7	7	7	—½
13⅝	6⅝	Damson			21	222	12	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
7½	2⅝	Dam wtO				8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Damon pf	3.75	12.2		9	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
21½	13⅝	DatPds s	.16	.8	34	545	21	20⅝	21⅝	—⅝
12⅝	7⅝	Datarm			14	38	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
12⅝	4½	DeRose			18	25	7⅝	7½	7½	
24⅝	12⅝	DetLbs	.48	2.1	11	89	22⅝	21	22½	+1⅝
14⅝	12⅝	DetVal	1.48	11.8	9	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	Delmed			71	521	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
34	24⅝	Deost	1.40p	4.4	7	13	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+½
10⅝	8⅛	Dzsnfr n	.69t	10.3	16	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12	7⅝	DevDis	.49t	4.3	27	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅝
20⅝	7⅝	DevCp s				3	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
13⅝	9½	Diag An			18	114	10⅝	9⅝	10	—½
11⅝	9½	Diag Bn			14	39	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—½
15⅝	9⅝	DialIn n			6	100	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
15⅝	9⅝	Diebld				30	10	9⅝	9⅝	
61⅝	28⅝	Dillard s	.30	.5	14	68	62⅝	61½	62¼	+1
8¼	3⅝	Diodes			48	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Dixico	.05e	1.1	27	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	DomRP				134	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
23	15	Domtr g	1.00		8	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—½
17⅝	9⅝	DorSos	.16	1.1	15	376	15	14⅝	14⅝	—½
15⅝	9⅝	Dshly	.33	2.9	15	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Downey				11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
8½	3⅝	Drctor				57	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
47½	25⅝	Ducom	.70	1.8	29	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅝
18	4	Dunes v				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Dunlor	.04e	4.9		488	⅝	⅝	⅝	
29⅝	17	Dunkn	.76	3.0	12	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
20⅝	10⅝	DurTst	.40b	2.1	21	20	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	Dynlcn	.25e	2.0	10	228	15	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
		E								
17⅝	8⅝	EAC	.40	4.0	8	95	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	—⅝
15⅝	7⅝	EECO	.32	2.1		56	15⅝	14⅝	15	—⅝
16⅝	10⅝	EstMCo	.60	5.1	63	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
37⅝	21	Eastco	2.36e	6.6	13	3	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+¼
7⅝	1⅝	EchoBn				101	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅝	13⅝	EDO	.28	1.2		38	23⅝	23⅝	23½	—⅛
7⅝	1⅝	ElAudD				167	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
24⅝	17⅝	ElcAm	1.40	7.9		7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	ElecSd				7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	Elsbur			14	491	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
8	2⅝	EmCor			7	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	1	EnMgt v				28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	EngMin			31	10	7⅝	7	7⅝	
12⅝	2⅝	EngvRs				57	2	2⅝	2	+½
5⅛	3⅝	EnrZrv				20	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Enstr pf				6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
13½	6⅝	Ero Ind			8	18	9½	9½	9½	
97½	32¼	Espey	1.00	1.2	12	23	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+½
8⅝	7⅝	EsstIn				242	8⅝	8	8	—⅝
29½	20⅝	EsqRd	.72e	2.6	7	2	28	28	28	
31½	12⅝	EtzLav	.20e	.8	16	5	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
14⅝	8⅝	EvolR s				118	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	—¼
13¼	8⅝	Evrl A	.20	2.4	118	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
15	7⅝	ExecIO	.10a	.8	22	13	12½	12	12	—⅝
4⅝	1⅝	ExplSv				41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—½
		F								
5⅛	3⅝	FGI				263	4⅞	5¼	5¼	
14	7	FPA s				27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	8	Fabind s			8	9	16⅝	16	16	—⅝
5⅝	2⅝	FairmC				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	12½	FedRt	1.24	7.1	19	25	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
2	⅝	FdRes v			27	27	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
29¼	13⅝	Felmnt	.16	.5	15	7	21½	21¼	21⅛	—⅛
25⅝	22⅝	FArkan	.50	2.1	12	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
15⅝	11¼	FWymB	.80	5.3	13	6	15	15	15	
12½	8⅝	FischP	.49	3.7	101	72	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
22½	19¼	FitcGE	2.60	12.1	13	21	21½	21⅝	21½	+⅛
32¼	27	FitGE pf	4.00	13.2		7	30¼	30¼	30¼	—⅛
15⅝	4⅝	FlanEn				129	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—½
19¼	6½	FloCap			7	7	15⅝	18	18	—⅝
31¼	12⅝	FloRck	.40	1.4	15	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—½
34⅝	20⅝	FluhcJ	.84f	2.7	26	29	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	—½
10⅝	5¼	Foodmn			15	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11½	5½	FootMk				4	9⅝	9½	9⅝

Du Pont Plans Big Assets Sale

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Du Pont Co. said Tuesday it would sell most of the assets of its Conoco Chemicals subsidiary to an investment group for $600 million.

The buyers include certain managers at Conoco Chemicals, the investment firm E.F. Hutton and Gordon A. Cain, a former Conoco vice president. The investors said the company would be reorganized as Vista Chemical Co.

The sale, to be completed early next year, is the latest in a series of major changes at Du Pont since it acquired Conoco Inc. in August 1981 in a $7.4-billion takeover that was the largest acquisition in U.S. corporate history.

Du Pont's chairman, Edward G. Jefferson, said after the Conoco acquisition in 1981 that the company would attempt to sell $2 billion of Conoco assets by the end of 1984 to reduce the debt burden it assumed in arranging the acquisition.

Mr. Jefferson emphasized Tuesday, however, that the main reason for the sale of the Conoco Chemicals assets was that it did not fit with Du Pont's "overall future plans."

Among the Conoco Chemicals managers participating in the deal are John D. Burns, an executive vice president, and E.E. Lehmkuhl and J.J. Langford, both vice presidents. The investors said they will organize a new company to be named Vista Chemical Co. with 1,600 employees.

The new company will make chemicals for the detergent industry at Conoco Chemical's plants in Oklahoma City, Baltimore, Lake Charles, Louisiana, Hammond, Indiana, and Aberdeen, Mississippi. Conoco Chemical will be dissolved as a company, although some remaining assets will be transferred to the parent company.

Vista Chemical also will have interests in Conoco Chemicals' manufacturing affiliates in Argentina, Spain and Japan, plus its marketing units for Europe, the Far East and Latin America.

The businesses being sold by Du Pont had combined sales last year of $450 million.

BAT of Britain Seeks to Rebuild Its Sales in U.S.

(Continued from Page 11)

part of the second-quarter increase in new loans may have been seasonal, it occurred despite the fact that there was no "involuntary" lending to Mexico and Brazil during the period.

"[illegible] the recovery of spontaneous new lending to non-OPEC developing countries ... seen in the second quarter is maintained in the second half of the year, and if ... there is a resumption of 'involuntary' lending to certain problem countries, an aggregate current-account deficit for this group of countries of the order of magnitude forecast for the year ... may be [illegible]."

[illegible] within the so-called reporting area — the Group of Ten [illegible] industrialized countries, plus [illegible], Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Ireland and the branches of U.S. banks in various offshore banking centers — declined $3.5 billion.

Overall, loans on the books of U.S. banks declined for the first time since early 1980. Borrowings by U.S. banks increased $2.8 billion — a sharp turnaround from their first-quarter capital exports of $11.2 billion.

The BIS suggested that this $14-billion turnaround was one factor in the continued strength of the dollar on the foreign-exchange market despite the sharp deterioration in the U.S. current account during that period.

European banks, notably those in West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden accounted for the bulk of activity during the quarter.

Fram, Rinnite Plan Venture

Reuters

TURIN — Compagnie Industriali Riunite says it plans to set up a joint venture with Fram Corp., a subsidiary of Allied Corp., to make and sell motor oil and air filters in Europe.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Price	Nov.	Feb.	May.
410	3.25- 5.25	14.50-18.50	——
430	1.00- 2.25	7.75- 9.75	16.50-19.50
450	——	5.00- 6.50	9.50-12.00
470	——	3.50- 5.00	6.75- 8.75
490	——	——	4.25 4.25

Gold: 396.50-397.25.

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COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States

Allis-Chalmers

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	718.4	836.4
Net Loss	19.1	62.5
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	2122.5	1,356.
Net Loss	114.3	74.7

1983 9 months net include profitax gain of $31 million from sale of assets.

Bankers Trust N.Y.

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Net Inc.	83.8	84.1
Per Share	2.05	1.95
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Net Inc.	184.2	249.3
Per Share	4.12	5.54

1983 nets exclude gain of $15.9 million from repurchase of debt.

Caterpillar Tractor

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	2,438.	2,792.
Net Loss	70.0	38.8
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	3,660.	5,610.
Net Inc.	(a)334.	34.0
Per Share	—	0.27

a: loss.

Champion Int'l

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	1,120.	980.6
Net Inc.	34.46	14.41
Per Share	0.37	0.34
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	3,396.	2,870.
Net Inc.	58.38	38.75
Per Share	0.86	0.92

Citicorp

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Net Inc.	221.0	199.0
Per Share	1.44	1.54
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Net Inc.	469.0	538.0
Per Share	4.59	4.11

Cons. Freightways

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	352.5	314.9
Net Inc.	17.164	15.39
Per Share	1.32	1.14
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	998.6	901.5
Net Inc.	47.46	40.87
Per Share	3.52	2.99

Crown Zellerbach

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	712.0	749.0
Net Inc.	22.38	7.48
Per Share	0.68	0.04
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	1,900.	2,220.
Net Inc.	42.70	34.28
Per Share	1.77	0.88

Net before preferred dividends.

Fleming Cos

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	1,490.	813.4
Net Inc.	8.15	5.64
Per Share	0.46	0.38
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	3,600.	2,220.
Net Inc.	29.09	20.47
Per Share	1.65	1.39

GTE

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	3,380.	2,800.
Net Inc.	228.44	197.38
Per Share	1.22	1.11
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	9,390.	8,690.
Net Inc.	644.4	575.3
Per Share	3.61	3.39

1983 9 months net includes losses of $42.4 million vs $6.5 million from discontinued operations. 1982 quarter net also includes loss of $2.6 million for some reason.

Goodrich (B.F.)

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	852.7	795.4
Net Inc.	14.1	(a)4.10
Per Share	0.60	—
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	2,508.	2,224.
Net Inc.	12.4	0.98
Per Share	0.44	—

a: loss. Per share results after preferred dividends. 1982 quarter net includes tax credit of $2.7 million.

Gould

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	356.8	384.4
Oper Net	19.1	28.4
Oper Share	0.42	0.49
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	982.5	941.3
Oper Net	53.9	59.6
Oper Share	1.19	1.39

1983 quarter net excludes loss of $2.5 million vs gain of $0.1 million, and 9 months net excludes loss of $7.9 million vs gain of $4.9 million from discontinued operations.

Heileman Brew.

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	393.8	279.1
Net Inc.	18.03	13.99
Per Share	0.48	0.53
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	1,030.	774.2
Net Inc.	46.11	34.07
Per Share	1.24	1.27

Honeywell

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	1,418.	1,346.
Net Inc.	39.4	43.6
Per Share	2.55	1.96
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	4,138.	3,920.
Net Inc.	139.3	184.9
Per Share	4.10	8.27

1983 9 months net includes gain of $49.8 million from sale of assets.

Houston Industries

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	1,210.	1,240.
Net Inc.	148.3	130.26
Per Share	1.61	1.45
12 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	4,960.	2,720.
Net Inc.	133.7	281.1
Per Share	1.49	3.76

1982 12 months net includes charge of $168 million from cancellation of project.

Hutton (E.F.)

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	521.1	425.4
Net Inc.	28.35	20.19
Per Share	0.80	1.22
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	1,600.	1,090.
Net Inc.	102.11	40.32
Per Share	4.09	1.76

1983 nets include gain of $8 million from sale of assets.

IC Industries

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	935.3	909.9
Net Inc.	19.4	2.9
Per Share	0.40	—
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	2,710.	2,490.
Net Inc.	43.0	29.3
Per Share	1.91	1.85

Koppers

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	480.4	455.4
Net Inc.	16.1	19.1
Per Share	0.86	0.61
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	1,120.	1,200.
Net Inc.	23.1	14.0
Per Share	0.62	0.34

Lilly (Eli)

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	708.1	670.9
Net Inc.	103.9	93.5
Per Share	1.40	1.10
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	2,081.	2,240.
Net Inc.	242.0	212.3
Per Share	4.54	4.11

1982 quarter net includes charge of 26 cents per share.

Mfs Hanover

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Net Inc.	88.05	86.34
Per Share	2.20	2.14
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Net Inc.	258.64	211.38
Per Share	6.24	5.73

Merck

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	797.7	753.4
Net Inc.	109.02	94.51
Per Share	1.47	1.28
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	2,270.	3,188.
Net Inc.	346.02	315.46
Per Share	4.66	4.27

Monsanto

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	1,650.	1,520.
Net Inc.	115.0	77.0
Per Share	2.80	1.79
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	4,650.	4,840.
Net Inc.	330.0	305.0
Per Share	8.03	7.67

1983 quarter net includes extraordinary gain of $16 million.

Northrop

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	820.3	765.1
Net Inc.	25.70	16.98
Per Share	1.49	1.15
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	2,380.	1,760.
Net Inc.	40.59	(a)17.4
Per Share	3.98	—

a: loss.

Northwest Ind.

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	579.4	451.4
Net Inc.	1.70	6.70
Per Share	0.06	0.40
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	1,440.	1,920.
Net Inc.	4.90	17.0
Per Share	0.14	0.97

9 months per share results after preferred dividends.

Paccar

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	374.1	256.7
Net Inc.	9.42	6.23
Per Share	1.04	0.69
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	966.9	929.7
Net Inc.	19.84	24.23
Per Share	2.19	2.90

Philip Morris

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	3,540.	3,140.
Net Inc.	285.9	258.0
Per Share	2.27	1.99
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	10,070.	9,000.
Net Inc.	692.1	607.1
Per Share	5.49	4.84

Republic Steel

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	486.7	401.2
Net Loss	35.36	74.56
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	1,848.	1,250.
Net Loss	115.51	178.59

SCM

1st Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	449.0	482.3
Net Inc.	5.73	13.51
Per Share	0.52	1.34

1982 net excludes gain of $1.6 million from discontinued operations.

Scott Paper

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	410.4	574.3
Net Inc.	34.32	22.48
Per Share	0.34	0.49
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	1,290.	1,740.
Net Inc.	88.28	70.35
Per Share	1.87	1.55

1983 nets include gain of $8.3 million vs loss of $4.2 million in quarter, and gain of $24.3 million vs loss of $4.8 million in 9 months.

Sundstrand

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	221.2	239.1
Net Inc.	10.60	14.84
Per Share	0.54	0.81
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Revenue	667.7	721.4
Net Inc.	36.34	53.97
Per Share	1.85	2.93

1983 nets include pretax charge of $4.1 million in quarter and of $13.9 million in 9 months from idle capacity costs.

Tandy

1st Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	383.4	317.1
Net Inc.	59.64	53.49
Per Share	0.57	0.52

Wells Fargo

3rd Quar.	1983	1982
Net Inc.	39.20	41.70
Per Share	1.49	1.76
9 Months	**1983**	**1982**
Net Inc.	114.40	107.10
Per Share	4.49	4.47

1983 9 months net includes nonrecurring income of 4 cents a share vs 31.01. 1982 quarter net includes nonrecurring income of 45 cents a share from sale of assets.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 18 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following market symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.
—(m) Al-Mal Trust ..... $ 134.59

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
—(d) Seebond ..... SF 500.50*
—(d) Cedbar ..... SF 978.00*
—(d) Grobar ..... SF 934.00
—(d) Rockbar ..... SF 1,276.00*

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 29.11
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 7.49
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 12.15

BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Diversbond ..... SF 821.20
(w) FIF-America ..... $ 22.97
(w) FIF-Europe ..... $ 17.74
(w) FIF-Pacific ..... $ 15.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 106.26
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 149.64

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
—(w) Brit. Dollar Income ..... $ 0.82270
—(w) Brit. S Mones Curr ..... $ 10.480
—(w) Brit. Universal Growth ..... $ 1.0426
—(w) Brit. Gold Fund ..... $ 1.350
—(w) Brit. Monies Currency ..... $ 13.05*
—(w) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund ..... £ 0.21.9*

CHARTER LIFE INS. GRAND TURK S.W.I.
—(w) Growth Strategies Fd II. ..... £ 1.99
—(w) Venture Strategies Fd ..... £ 3.01
—(w) Land Strategies Fund ..... £ 1.55
—(w) Futures Strategies Fund ..... £ 1.24

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 32.40
—(w) Capital Intla S.A. ..... $ 10.44

CREDIT SUISSE ISSUE PRICES
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 314.50*
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 754.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 68.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 88.50
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 141.50
—(d) USSec ..... SF 781.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 122.00
—(d) Pacific Valor ..... SF 133.75

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 22.10*
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 78.48*

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
—(m) American Values Common $ 47.59
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref $101.35
—(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 14.72
—(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $8.69
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Yr. ..... $ 104.45
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 33.15
—(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 39.34
—(d) Fidelity Orient Fund ..... $ 36.15
—(d) Fidelity Frontier Fd ..... $ 12.48
—(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 160.08
—(d) Fidelity Spcl Growth Fd $14.25
—(d) Fidelity World Fd ..... $ 30.95

FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-836 3013
—(w) Gold Income ..... $ 09.98
—(w) Gold Appreciation ..... $ 8.15
—(w) Dollar Income ..... $ 9.96

G.T. MANAGEMENT (JUKI) LTD
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 8.72*
—(d) G.T. Applied Science ..... $ 17.69
—(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth Fd $10.60
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... $ 4.08*
—(d) G.T. Dollar ..... $ 16.96
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 11.09*
—(d) G.T. Global Technology Fund $13.25
—(d) G.T. Hongkong Pathfinder $11.90
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 11.90*
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 22.29*
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 34.86

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
28-34 Hill St, St. Helier, Jersey
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $1,2884
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $1,0097*
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $1,1434
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $0.9513*
—(w) Long Term ..... $ 23.66*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
—(b) J.F. Japan Trust ..... Y 397.3
—(b) J.F. South East Asia ..... $ 23.39
—(b) J.F. Japan Technology ..... Y 11,371
—(b) J.F. Pacific Sec. (Accum) $5.13
—(b) J.F. Australia ..... $ 6.38

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 Geneva 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar ..... $ 101.80
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 933.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 309.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific ..... SF 108.40

PARISBAS GROUP
—(d) Caricas International ..... $ 108.41
—(w) DBLI-DM ..... dm 1,178.61
—(w) DBLI GESTION ..... SF 93.95*
—(w) DBLI-DOLLAR ..... $ 1,187.91

Royal Bank of Canada, POB 246, Guernsey
—(w) RBC Int'l. Capital Fd ..... $ 14.88*
—(w) RBC Int'l. Income Fd $10.67
—(w) RBC Man. Currency Fd. ..... $ 20.91
—(w) RBC North Amer. Fund ..... $ 7.45*

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Porten Sw. B Est ..... SF 1,397.00

SWISS BANK CORP
—(d) Adriaticos-Valor ..... SF 499.50
—(d) D-Mark Bond Selection ..... DM 111.56
—(d) Dollar Bond Selection ..... $ 128.40
—(d) Flexin Bond Selection ..... F 1120.96
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 69.58
—(d) Jocon Portfolio ..... SF 67.25
—(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. ..... SF 102.22
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 244.60
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 75.50
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 97.49

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 34.25
—(d) Bond-Invest ..... SF 43.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 111.0
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 77.25
—(d) Japan-Invest ..... SF 141.50
—(d) Pacific-Invest ..... SF 133.50
—(d) Spiff South Afr Sh ..... SF 521.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 214.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 38.19
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 19.96
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 43.29

Other Funds
(w) Actibonds Investment Fund SA $ 20.23
(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 18.65
(r) Arab Finance L.F. ..... $ 840.74
(b) Ariane ..... $ 1,400.56
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIFI) ..... $ 10.76
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 127.60
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd. ..... $ 7.89
(w) Chadel Fund ..... $ 2.16
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,819.97
(b) COMETE ..... $ 1,407.50
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. ..... $ 9.63
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs. ..... $ 24.94
(+w) Currency Trust $1.30
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 67.85
(b) Drakker Invest. Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,007.51
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 37.40
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinental ..... $ 24.22
(w) Eosi Investment Fund ..... $ 341.35
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 2,374.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 79.34*
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 11,513.58
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 178.95
(w) Forexfund ..... $ 8.65
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 85.87
(d) Fondholla ..... $ 20.24
(d) Fromt.-Trust Interlins ..... DM 42.63
(m) FuturGAM S.A. ..... $ 102.20
(w) GAMerica Inc. ..... $ 103.02
(w) GAMuso Corp. ..... $ 102.85
(w) GAM World Wide Inc. ..... $ 106.15
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 927.40
(w) Hestia Fund ..... $ 95.93
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 11.15
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 203.49
(w) International Gold Fund ..... $ 111.42
(w) I.O. Growth ..... $ 18.79
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 18.47
(d) Investo DWS ..... DM 40.57
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 89.23
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.97
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 121.22
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 77.82*
(w) KBS Income Fund ..... LF 1,572
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd. ..... $ 21.80
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd ..... $ 62.67
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ..... $ 141.39
(d) Lieulber ..... $ 1,314
(w) Lusfund ..... $ 54.52
(m) Moneyfund N.V. ..... $ 183.48
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 12.18
(b) Metropole ..... Y 109.09
(m) Mont. Fin. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 97.84
(w) NAAT ..... $ 10.60*
(w) Nieson Fund ..... $ 30.13*
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 2.82*
(w) Newhec Investment Fund ..... $ 98.00
(w) N.L.A.F. ..... $ 151.40
(m) NSP F.J.7 ..... $ 135.41
(m) Opportunity Fd Overs. NV ..... $ 31.35
(w) PANCURR) Inc. ..... $ 13.84
(w) Permal Value Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,003.74
(b) Pleiades ..... $ 952.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 35.39
(b) Pri-Tech ..... $ 46.72
(w) Quanhum Fund N.V. ..... $ 240.05
(d) Renta Fund ..... $ 48.82
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 1,102
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 9.05
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 95.35*
(d) SCI/Tech SA Luxembourg ..... $ 10.45
(w) SAM Special Fund ..... DM 110.40
(w) Sirius S.A. Class A ..... $ 1,020.36
(w) Slate 91 Bank Equity Hldgs NV $9.00
(w) Strategy Investment) Fund ..... $ 20.30
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold 1Sec) ..... $ 12.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 11.36
(w) Transeoctific Fund ..... $ 83.80
(m) Treasury. Browne N.V. ..... $ 1,043.00
(m) Vyche S.A. Class A ..... $ 102.36
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 72.60
(d) UNI Bond Fund ..... $ 1,022.39
(w) Wedge Japan N.V. ..... $ 19.71
(w) Wedge Pacific N.V. ..... $ 54.97
(w) Wedge U.S. N.V. ..... $ 64.59
(m) Winchester Overseas ..... $ 9.16
(m) Winchester Diversified ..... $21.41 *
(w) Worldwide Securities S/S 3Yr ..... $ 44.54
(w) Worldwide Special S/S 3Yr ..... $ 1,518.85

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; o — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS: "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; e — Redem.pr price-Ex-Coupon; ex — Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; Fl — Dutch Florins

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Commercial Paper Program

BNL

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Commercial paper rated A-1+ by Standard & Poor's Corporation and P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

We served as financial adviser in connection with this program and also serve as the commercial paper dealer.

BECKER PARIBAS
A. G. Becker Paribas Incorporated

October 1983

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

2,000,000 Shares

Universal Furniture Limited

(A British Virgin Islands Company)

Ordinary Shares

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Bear, Stearns & Co. — The First Boston Corporation — A. G. Becker Paribas Incorporated — Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Incorporated

Alex. Brown & Sons — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Hambrecht & Quist Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated — Prudential-Bache Securities — L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin — Shearson/American Express Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. — Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. — Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc. — Advest, Inc.

Allen & Company Incorporated — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated — Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated

William Blair & Company — Blunt Ellis & Loewi Incorporated — J. C. Bradford & Co. Incorporated — Butcher & Singer Inc. — Cowen & Co.

Dain Bosworth Incorporated — Daiwa Securities America Inc. — F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. — Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc.

First of Michigan Corporation — Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. — Cyrus J. Lawrence Incorporated

McDonald & Company Securities, Inc. — Montgomery Securities — Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc. — The Nikko Securities Co., International, Inc.

Nomura Securities International, Inc. — Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated — Prescott, Ball & Turben, Inc.

Robinson Humphrey/American Express Inc — Rotan Mosle Inc. — Wheat, First Securities, Inc. — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Banca del Gottardo — Schroders and Chartered Limited — Singapore International Merchant Bankers Ltd.

Sun Hung Kai Securities Limited — Banque Populaire Suisse S.A.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

To the Holders of

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

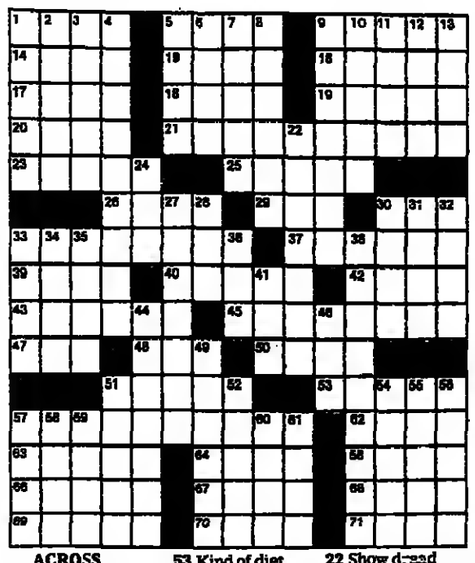
(Matsushita Denki Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha) (the "Company")

6¾% Convertible Debentures Due November 20, 1990 (the "Debentures")

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following coupon Debentures and the principal amount indicated below of the following registered Debentures of the Company have been drawn for redemption on November 20, 1983 (the "Redemption Date") for account of the Sinking Fund at a Redemption Price (the "Redemption Price") of 100% of the principal amount thereof.

SERIAL NUMBERS OF COUPON DEBENTURES

565	15619	16181	23550	28591	37105	45290	50247	61374	65234	76913	78028	78271
570	15682	16191	23564	28593	37124	45237	50569	61797	65246	76938	78036	78274
577	15639	20020	23570	28595	37136	46116	50574	62171	65260	76935	78038	78299
582	15657	20022	23642	28603	37132	46117	50576	62176	65786	76947	78043	78301
585	15664	20028	23663	28698	37135	47773	50611	62178	65789	76950	78048	78326
587	15681	20030	23686	29163	37137	47775	50617	62188	67307	77558	78065	78339
594	15686	20032	23689	31431	41261	47783	50631	62201	67309	77572	78080	78378
598	15693	20043	23691	33424	41268	47788	50632	62206	67310	77578	78130	78383
1562	15753	20327	23697	33426	42162	47793	50679	62222	67964	77579	78135	78397
1567	19754	20335	23699	33435	42160	47795	50681	62304	67968	77584	78140	78403
1569	19771	20337	23900	33442	42162	47797	50685	62326	68150	77585	78143	78406
1582	15780	20342	24991	33446	42169	47798	50684	62339	68152	77597	78147	78420
1584	15783	20344	24993	33452	42282	47800	50754	62390	68166	77611	78160	78425
3892	15785	20349	25020	33464	42284	47802	50838	62388	78620	77623	78162	78430
7543	15798	20379	25034	33469	42287	47805	50839	62393	78635	77653	78202	78433
7545	17051	20381	28448	33472	42289	47812	50894	63411	73640	77660	78205	78435
11851	17059	20389	28459	34047	42307	49560	59602	63418	73650	77681	78210	78440
14127	17081	20397	28462	34051	42314	49565	59610	63423	78653	77685	78212	78462
14139	17099	20399	28469	34588	42317	49568	60026	63429	78663	77694	78217	78464
14145	18158	20401	28470	34573	42319	49571	60027	*73643	78668	77699	78219	78472
15606	18160	20404	27775	34575	42862	49574	60032	65181	78688	77709	78254	78491
15607	18161	20407	27776	34578	42867	49578	60044	65218	76900	77720	78227	78494
15609



ACROSS
1 Ready money
5 Rudiments
9 Polite
14 Vocal range
15 Brandy type
16 Lower
17 Street sign
18 *Restricted* ——
19 Ball star
20 "Decameron" unit
21 Shaw's "—— House"
23 Construct
25 Victim of Corday
26 Chief
29 Panhandle
30 What fireworks evoke
33 Emulated Daniel Shays
37 Soft, sweet and juicy
39 War god
40 Bitter
42 Notion
43 Jacuzzi's cousin
45 Like glands aiding digestion
47 "Silence, please!"
48 Berate regularly
50 Something from a parent
51 Knight's necessity
53 Kind of diet
57 Seed of a legume
62 Walesa, for one
63 Alpha's opposite
64 Tibetan monk
65 Spoken
66 Located
67 When Brutus became brutal
68 Conductor Klemperer
69 *A Brontë*
70 Following
71 Final

DOWN
1 Class *distinction*
2 Place of worship
3 Filched
4 Layaway plan of a sort
5 Asian nurse
6 Like Godiva
7 Quintessence
8 Image of a beetle
9 Item in Mrs. Wiggs's patch
10 French composer Jacques
11 Lowland
12 One of the Balearics
13 Soup ingredient
22 Show dread
24 —— Aviv
27 "—— Bound," 1925 song
28 Nov. chaser
30 He was a smash on "M*A*S*H"
31 Garden worker
32 Influence
33 What touchdowns bring
34 February 14 *favorite*
35 Hebrew letter
36 —— Moines
38 Where baby Beatles crawled
41 Yellow-journalism product
44 Epithet for Ethelred II
46 Business abbr.
49 Evil sprite
51 Raphael or Israfil
52 English novelist: 1814-84
54 Major artery
55 Strips of wood
56 Serf in Laconia
57 Honshu port
58 Moslem priest
59 Lucille's ex
60 Wall St. acronym
61 Tweed twitter

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"WHEN THE LEAVES STOP FALLING, FALL STARTS LEAVING."

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PALPY

LURBY

MYFAIL

GLUNJE

THE KANGAROO VISITED A SHRINK BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN FEELING THIS LATELY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PERKY WEDGE ARCADE EMERGE

Answer: People who don't dye their hair could eventually do this—MAKE THE "GRAYED"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	—	—	—	—	n.a.
Athens	23	73	15	59	fr
Amsterdam	18	59	9	48	c
Belgrade	21	70	9	48	c
Berlin	13	50	4	43	o
Brussels	15	59	10	50	r
Bucharest	14	41	9	48	c
Budapest	12	54	8	46	c
Copenhagen	12	54	8	46	c
Costa Del Sol	25	77	14	57	fr
Dublin	15	59	12	54	o
Edinburgh	15	59	7	45	r
Florence	20	68	11	52	c
Frankfurt	10	50	6	41	r
Geneva	12	54	4	43	o
Helsinki	10	50	9	48	c
Istanbul	17	63	11	50	fr
Las Palmas	25	77	21	70	o
Lisbon	21	70	12	54	fr
London	16	61	11	52	o
Madrid	20	68	5	41	fr
Milan	18	54	3	38	c
Moscow	15	59	8	46	fr
Munich	10	50	5	41	c
Nice	21	70	11	52	fr
Oslo	11	52	2	36	fr
Paris	11	52	8	46	s
Prague	12	54	6	43	s
Reykjavik	4	39	1	34	r
Rome	20	68	9	48	o
Stockholm	11	52	9	48	o
Venice	20	68	10	50	fr
Vienna	13	54	8	46	c
Warsaw	12	54	7	45	fr
Zurich	12	54	6	43	o

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	19	66	0	32	fr
Beirut	25	77	18	54	fr
Damascus	24	75	7	45	fr
Jerusalem	24	75	13	55	fr
Tel Aviv	25	77	16	61	c

OCEANIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	17	63	6	43	fr
Sydney	22	72	12	54	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	29	84	24	75	r
Beijing	10	50	7	46	c
Hong Kong	30	86	26	79	fr
Manila	31	88	26	79	fr
New Delhi	29	84	20	68	fr
Seoul	19	66	15	55	o
Shanghai	21	70	19	66	o
Singapore	31	88	9	48	o
Taipei	33	91	23	73	fr
Tokyo	18	64	15	59	o

AFRICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	23	73	14	57	fr
Cairo	27	81	19	66	fr
Cape Town	21	70	13	55	fr
Casablanca	23	73	17	63	fr
Harare	24	75	14	57	fr
Nairobi	27	81	13	55	fr
Tunis	23	73	14	57	fr

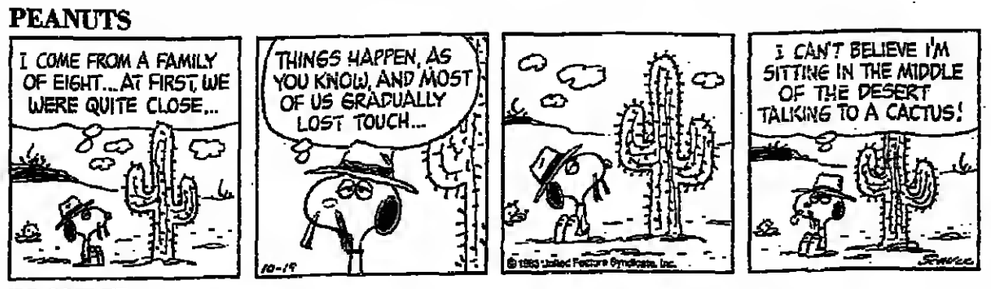
LATIN AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	22	72	10	50	fr
Lima	25	77	14	57	c
Mexico City	24	75	13	52	c
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	10	64	o
Sao Paulo	22	72	16	61	r

NORTH AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	3	38	−2	28	pc
Boston	15	59	8	46	fr
Chicago	16	61	2	36	pc
Denver	19	66	2	36	pc
Detroit	16	61	1	34	fr
Honolulu	31	88	23	73	pc
Houston	29	84	21	70	pc
Los Angeles	25	77	16	61	fr
Miami	29	84	23	73	pc
Minneapolis	13	55	2	36	pc
Montreal	16	61	6	43	c
Nassau	31	88	24	75	c
New York	18	64	11	52	fr
San Francisco	22	72	10	50	fr
Seattle	15	59	6	43	c
Toronto	15	59	4	39	fr
Washington	16	54	10	50	c

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy

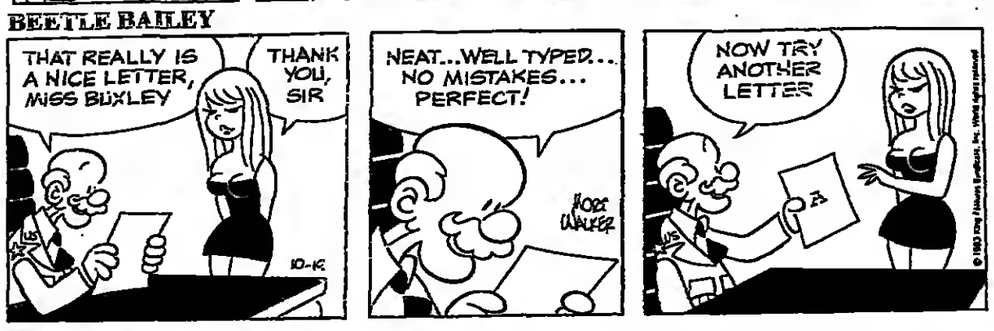
THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Overcast, 13-10 (55-50). LONDON: Rain, 13-9 (55-48). MADRID: Fair, 21-5 (70-41). NEW YORK: Fair, 16-9 (61-48). PARIS: Rain, 13-11 (55-52). ROME: Cloudy, 23-9 (72-48). TEL AVIV: Fair, 28-17 (82-63). ZURICH: Overcast, 14-7 (57-45). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms, 27-26 (81-79). HONG KONG: Fair, 31-26 (88-79). MANILA: Fair, 26-24 (79-75). SEOUL: Rain, 20-12 (68-54). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, 27-25 (80-77). TOKYO: Cloudy, 18-17 (64-63).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

ACT OF DARKNESS

By Francis King. 332 pp. $14.95. Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

BECAUSE of the stained, romantic legacy of colonialism, India has exerted a powerful hold over the British imagination; and it has inspired such estimable achievements in fiction as E.M. Forster's "Passage to India" and Paul Scott's "Raj Quartet." Though less ambitious than those books, Francis King's excellent new novel, "Act of Darkness," belongs to the same tradition.

Set during the 1930s in colonial India, "Act of Darkness" is centered on the brutal murder of a 6-year-old English boy; and on one level, it is simply a terrific mystery story with a slippery, enticing plot. Did Indian insurgents steal into the house at night and draw a kitchen knife across the child's delicate throat? Or did someone in the Thompson household plan Peter's death for reasons of their own? Will the inspector on the case piece together the fragmentary evidence in time for the inquest, or will the truth remain forever muddled?

While conventional mysteries are actually profoundly conservative in effect — offering the reader the reassurance that the virtues of reason and logic will triumph in the end — "Act of Darkness" unfolds like an evil blossom, each layer of petals curling down to reveal another layer of ambiguity and menace. What begins as the story of an isolated, senseless, act turns into a darkly luminous parable about innocence and evil, guilt and redemption. The murder of Peter, in fact, functions like a small bomb; the force of its detonation snaps the already frail, frayed cords binding the Thompson family together, flinging them off into different directions and unraveling their secret fears and desires.

In the "Raj Quartet," of course, Paul Scott employed a similar device. He used the rape of an English girl as a springboard for his historical epic; together with its reverberations, that one event — much like the Marabar Caves incident in "Passage to India" — provided a perfect platform for examining the complicated state of British and Indian relations. Though less concerned with social and political nuances than Forster and Scott, King also uses his story to examine the anomalous condition of Anglo-Indian life, and he sketches in that life with quick, offhand strokes, creating a shimmering, if somewhat superficial, picture of their doomed, privileged role.

The corrosive sexual drives of the Thompson family, their diminished morals and their sense of incompleteness as individuals — these, in a sense, serve as metaphors for the failures of the British Empire, just as the loss of innocence incurred by Peter's murder reflects the larger loss of innocence that took place in the wake of World War II. Except for a few patches of portentous prose near the beginning of the book, these larger philosophical issues are so neatly stitched into the story line that "Act of Darkness" not only possesses the immediacy of a good thriller but also feels like an intimate, personal work.

The first portion is written from the point-of-view of various family members — a technique reminiscent of Faulkner's "As I Lay Dying" — and demonstrates King's seemingly limitless access to the personalities of his creations. Delineating their emotional machinery with quick, bright strokes, he manages to transform a group of stock, rather Kiplingesque characters into a gallery of individuals: Peter's "habitually good-natured" mother who dotes on him with obsessive care; his bluff philandering father, whose "greed for food and women is equalled by his greed for money and success;" his willful governess who hates "the mess of entangled bodies and entangled lives," and his oddly distant stepsister, who has felt marooned among strangers ever since her own mother's death.

Did one of these characters have reason or motive enough to kill Peter, the precocious "changeling"? By the end of "Act of Darkness," the answer has become almost ancillary to the pleasures we have derived from King's perfectly paced unwrapping of their interconnected lives.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
	FICTION		
1	POLAND, by James A. Michener	1	7
2	CHANGES, by Danielle Steel	2	6
3	THE NAME OF THE ROSE, by Umberto Eco	3	17
4	HOLLYWOOD WIVES, by Jackie Collins	4	11
5	AUGUST, by Judith Rossner	5	10
6	WINTER'S TALE, by Mark Helprin	8	4
7	WHO KILLED THE ROBBINS FAMILY, by Bill Adler and Thomas Chastain	6	7
8	THE AUERBACH WILL, by Stephen Birmingham	10	4
9	MONIMBO, by Robert Moss and Armand de Borchgrave	9	5
10	THE RETURN OF THE JEDI, by Joan D. Vinge	7	19
11	EVERYTHING AND MORE, by Jacqueline Briskin	14	4
12	CHRISTINE, by Stephen King	11	28
13	THE SEDUCTION OF PETER S., by Lawrence Sanders	13	13
14	HEARTBURN, by Nora Ephron	15	25
15	THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL, by John le Carré	12	31
	NONFICTION		
1	IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman Jr.	1	40
2	MOTHERHOOD: The Second Oldest Profession, by Erma Bombeck	7	4
3	ON WINGS OF EAGLES, by Ken Follett	3	7
4	MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt	2	49
5	THE MARY KAY GUIDE TO BEAUTY	—	1
6	THE BODY PRINCIPAL, by Victoria Principal	9	2
7	FATAL VISION, by Joe McGinniss	6	3
8	THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson	4	55
9	THE BEST OF JAMES HERRIOT, by James Herriot	10	5
10	CREATING WEALTH, by Robert G. Allen	5	21
11	THE PETER PAN SYNDROME, by Dan Kiley	—	3
12	NOTHING DOWN, by Robert G. Allen	8	55
13	OUTRAGEOUS ACTS AND EVERYDAY REBELLIONS, by Gloria Steinem	13	3
14	OUT ON A LIMB, by Shirley MacLaine	11	14
15	JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda	12	91

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagramed deal, North used his own convention. On finding that his partner held three hearts and that the diamond suit represented a danger in three notrump, he settled in four spades.

The defenders now had the advantage of knowing South's exact distribution: 5-3-1-4. West led a trump and when South finessed, East won with the king.

East made a slight error by shifting to the heart nine, and declarer seized his opportunity. He ducked, and West had to play low to avoid giving the declarer an extra heart trick.

The heart jack won in dummy, and South entered his hand with a club lead to the king. He then led his diamond, and although West smoothly played low, he made the winning guess by putting up the king.

Now declarer cashed the club ace and surrendered a club trick. He could not be prevented from ruffing his last club with the spade ace to make his contract.

If East had simply returned a trump at the second trick, the declarer would have had a somewhat harder time after winning in his hand. At double-dummy he could lead a small heart out of his hand, but he would be more likely to lead his singleton diamond.

If West ducked, South could put up the king and play clubs. And if West took the ace, South would be able to play hearts and maneuver a squeeze against West in hearts and clubs.

NORTH
♠A32
♥J532
♦KJ9
♣A64

WEST
♠84
♥K1084
♦A84
♣Q1098

EAST
♠K76
♥97
♦Q1087622
♣J2

SOUTH (D)
♠QJ1095
♥AQ6
♦6
♣K752

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	1N.T.	Pass
2♣	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♥	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade four.

Canadian Stock Markets Oct. 18

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Chge
2050 Agnico E	21½	16½	16½	−½
2500 Agra Ind A	36½	6	6	−½
12700 Alt Energy	20½	19¼	19¼	−¾
134 Alas Cont	18½	18½	18½	
12 Algoma St	37½	37½	37½	−½
10 Andra WA I	28½	28½	28½	−½
20 Argus Cor	7½	7½	7½	−½
312 Asbestos	11½	11½	11½	
5800 Atco I I	9½	9½	9½	
2702 BP Res	23½	22½	22½ +	½
63540 Bank N S	44¾	44½	44½ +	½
2500 Bruler Res	6½	6½	6½ −	½
700 Bramalea	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4310 Brenda M	17	17	17	−½
16366 BCFP	11¾	12½	12½ −	½
63992 BC Res	35	33	34	−5
7375 BC Phone	20½	20¼	20½ −	½
3500 Brunswk	16½	16¼	16½ −	½
100 Budd Can	11	11	11	+½
1303 CAE	13¾	13¼	13¾ −	¼
5000 CDistb B T	8	7¾	8	+½
20400 Can Fry	5½	5½	5½ +	½
1400 Cantrex	11	10½	10½	
12150 C Nor West	26¾	26¼	26¼ −	¾
425 C Packrs	26½	25¾	25¾ +	¾
22345 Can Trust	14½	14½	14½	
500 C Tuna	15½	15½	15½	
71 CGE	15¾	14¾	14¾ −	¾
20928 C Bk Com	37½	30¾	30¾ −	¾
27561 CMP Ent	32½	23¾	25¾ +	½
11400 Can Nat Res	124	115	115 −	10
6940 CTire A I	36½	37½	37½ −	¾
540 Corp	11½	11½	11½ +	¾
7751 Cominco	17½	12	12 −	¼
1002 Cherokee	3½	3½	3½	
4200 C Distb A	8½	8	8	
5000 CDistb B 1	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
1400 CTL Bank	12½	12	12	− ¼
1700 Converters	485	475	485	+ 5
200 Cornwall A	9	9	9	− ½
7225 Cotelko R	370	340	370	
4700 Cosman A	5¼	13½	13½	− ¾
250 Czar Res	65	150	160	+ 5
45480 Dom Dev	160	154	160	
800 Dom A	102	102	102	
33165 Denison	43¾	43¼	43¼	− ½
9300 Devalcon	33¾	24	24	− ¾
4300 Dickson A I	6¼	5½	5½	− ¼
300 Dickson B	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
5275 Domen A	9½	9½	9½	− ½
1326 Dofasco A	33¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
3105 Dom Store	22½	20	20	
960 Du Pont A	23½	23½	23½	− ¾
1100 Dylex A	22	22¼	22¼	− ½
1900 Electrohm X	440	435	440	+ 5
1825 Emco	14½	14¼	14¼	− ¼
12468 Equity Svr	13½	12¾	12¾	
1365 Extendicar	18¾	18	18	
10 FCA Intl	18¾	18¾	18¾ +	½
12022 C Falcon C	18½	18	18	
3750 Fleinbridge	37¾	73½	73½ −	½
100 Fordy Res	254	254	254 −	4
460 Fed Ind A	5½	5	5	
200 Fed Plan	67	67	67	−2¾
4807 F City Fin	23½	23½	23½ −	½
100 Fraser	17½	17½	17½	
368 Gendis A	21½	21¼	21¼ −	¼
20400 Geoc Comp	32¾	24	24 −	¾
12222 Geocrude	320	320	320 +	5
2275 Gibraltar	510	9½	10 +	½
1 Gnd G	18½	18½	18½ +	¾
101 Grandma	200	200	200	
4500 Granduc	110	100	110	+10
150 GL Forest	81	81	81	− 1
1150 Gt Pacific	23	23	23	
5507 Greyhnd	26¼	26¼	26¼ +	½
2675 Hawker	17½	17½	17½ −	¼
10797 Hayes D	15¾	15¼	15¼ −	½
1062 H Bay Co	23½	22¾	22¾ −	½
21104 Imasco	32¾	32¾	32¾	
1100 Imatrac	11½	11	11½	
15250 Indusmin	18¾	17¾	15½ +1½	
50 Inglis	46	46	46	
465 Inland Gas	15¾	15½	15¾ +	½
10275 Inter Pipe	30½	30	30½ +	½
3500 Ivaco B	16¾	16½	16½ −	¼
522 Jannock	12½	12½	12½	
500 Kern Kelly	165	165	165 −	5
3000 Kelsey H	27	27	27	
1100 Kerr Add	22½	21¼	21¼ +	¼
10345 Labatt	22¼	22	22	− ¼
335 Labrador	54	54	54	− ½
14699 Lac Minerals	30¾	30¼	30¼	− ¼
400 LOnt Cem	35¼	8	8	− ½
4500 Lorama	9½	9½	9½	− ½
5328 LL Lac	35¾	35½	35½	− ½
5478 Loblaw Co	31¾	14½	14½	
600 MICC	8¼	7¼	7¼	
19774 McKen H X	16½	16½	16½	− ¾
100 McGraw H	17¼	17¼	17¼	
7725 Merland E	3¾	4½	4½	− ¼
14140 Molson A I	20½	20½	20½	
17950 Molson B	18½	18¼	18½	
400 Murphy	23	23	23	
130 Nat Trust	38	38	38	
3600 Norcada	23½	23½	23½	− ½
26504 Noranda	38½	37¾	38½ +	¾
48543 Nva AlbA I	4¾	4¾	4¾	
75490 Norvan W	20	19½	20	
156142 Nd-Wst A	16½	15½	15½	− 1
5163 Oakwood	10½	10½	10½	− ¼
10106 Oshawa A I	12	12	12	− ½
900 Pamour	11¾	11¾	11¾	
910 PanCan P	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ¼
450 Pembina	16¼	14	14¼	− ¼
1850 Placer Dm	38½	37¾	37¾	− ¾
1425 Pine Point	29¾	29¾	29¾	− ¼
8475 Place GO a	123	120	121	− 2
9985 Placer	22¾	22¾	22¾ +	½
500 Provigo	61¾	14¾	14¾	
100 Rain Pet a	37	37	37	
5500 Rayrock I	10½	10½	10½ +	¼
890 Redpath	16½	16½	16½ +	½
900 Rel Sierra A	12¼	12	12 −	½
5200 Reitmans	31½	31½	31½	
73 Rcvn Prp A	170	170	170 −	4
400 Rogers A	10¾	10¾	10¾ +	¾
1000 Roman	17¾	16¾	16¾ +	½
16373 Sceptre	6¾	6½	6½	
13638 Shell Can	26¾	26½	26½ −	¼
15835 Sherritt	10¾	10½	10½ −	¾
7600 Sherritt	15½	15½	15½ −	½
2583 SSvers A I	11½	11	11	
3550 Slater Sh	15	18	15	+ ¼
1300 Southmt	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
5 St Brodcst	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ¾
32771 Stelco A	22¾	22¼	22¼	− ¾
35295 Steep R	5¾	7¼	7¼	+1½
16780 Sultana B T	6¼	4	6	− ¼
100 Sunscor pr	24¾	24¼	24¼ −	¾
6300 Systemed	280	275	275	
7550 Talcorp	131	130	130	− 1
2722 Teck Cor A	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
74601 Tek B I	11¼	11	11¼	− ¼
9525 Tex Can	37¼	37¼	37¼	− ½
11482 Thom N A	36½	36½	36½ +	½
61724 Tor Dm Bk	17¾	17¼	17½ −	½
642 Tordor D I	10¾	10½	10½	
1084 Trizec A I	19¾	19½	19¾ −	¼
5050 Trinity Res	16¾	16½	16½ −	¼
44234 Trusco UA	21¾	21¼	21½ −	½
28947 TrCan PL	28¾	28½	28½ −	¼
4900 Trimac	32¾	8¼	8¼	
26790 Turbo I	71	70	70 −	1
1422 Un Carbid	15½	15½	15½	
66380 Union Gas	16¾	16½	16¾ −	¼
956 U Keno	18¾	18½	18¾ −	¼
5112 U Slocan	5¾	5¾	5¾	
18500 Versatil A I	9½	9¼	9¼ −	¾
1800 Vestgron	17¾	17¼	17¾ +	¼
348 Weldwod	32	31¾	31¾ −	¼
2200 Westmin	15¾	15½	15½ −	¼
1400 Weston	53½	53	53	
1612 Weyerh A	14	14¼	14¼ −	¼
250 Yk Bcor	10¾	10¾	10¾	

Total sales 7,771,804 shares

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Chge
35816 Bank Mont	27	26½	26½ −	½
29907 CanBank	22	22¼	22¼ −	½
1910 CanTxtA	18¾	18¾	18¾	
19450 Nat Bk Cda	12¾	12¾	12¾ −	½
10604 Power Corp	18½	18½	18½ −	¼
8200 Rothmds A	10½	10¼	10¼ −	¼
14973 Royal Bank	32½	32¼	32¼ −	¾
500 RoyTrstco	22	22½	22	
3350 SteinforsA	22¾	23¾	23¾ −	1¼

Total Sales 1,105,498 shares

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	373.50	372.50
ACF Holding	148	146.50
AKZO	78.10	77.20
Albert Hein	174	173.70
AMEV	137	136.50
Amrobank	62	62.40
A'Dam Rub	9.40	9.40
Bolsalis	46.10	44.80
BVG	225	218.50
Buehrmann T	52	52
Colend Hldg	34	34
Elsevier	443	433
Ennia	170.50	168.50
Fokker	33.50	33
Gist Brocades	163.20	163.50
Heineken	121.10	121.50
H.V.A.	114.50	114.50
Hoogovens	35.50	35.50
K.L.M.	159	159
Naarden	41	41
Nat. Nedder	179.50	177.40
Nedlloyd	97.70	98
Oce Vander G	219.50	222.50
OGEM	8.49	8.45
Pakhoed	59	59
Philips	46.30	46
Robeco	231	228.50
Rodamco	129	128
Rolinco	308.50	308.50
Roreamo	194.50	196.20
Royal Dutch	133.10	133.10
RSV	3.45	3.45
Unilever	236.60	236.50
Van Ommer	32.30	32.40
VMF-Stork	85.50	87
VNU	116.20	117.20

Ans-Cbs Index: 148.79
Previous: 148.44

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Acfa-Gevaert	3,460	3,370
Artext	1,314	1,296
Bekaert	2,960	2,980
Cockerill	178	175
EBES	2,236	2,230
GB-Inno-BM	3,940	3,970
GBL (BJamb)	2,380	2,375
Hoboken	4,545	4,550
Kredietbank	6,300	6,300
Petrofina	5,650	5,620
Soc. Generale	1,790	1,800
Sofina	4,965	4,965
Solvay	3,445	3,445
Traction Elec	3,195	3,205
Y. Hermans	3,300	3,350

Bourse Index: 321.38
Previous: 294.34

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	35	34.50
Allianz Vers.	698	689
BASF	156.40	157.10
Bayer	157.50	157.80
Bayer Hypo	291.50	290
Bayer Vereins	302.50	319.50
BMW	401	400
Commerzbank	177.90	172.80
Cont. Gummi	119.40	119.40
Daimler	639.50	638
Degussa	351	357
Demag	153	153
D. Babcock	185	183
Deutsche Bk	308.50	306.40
Dr. Schotte	297	297
Dresdner Bk	178.50	174
GHM	146.50	147
Hapag Lloyd	40.50	42
Hochtief	430	428
H

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

64 European Soccer Clubs Passing, and Clashing, in the Night

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — *Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,*
Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness; . . .

Despite, or perhaps because of the jet airplane, travels of the modern soccer players seem exactly as enlightened as H.W. Longfellow's century-old observation.

Again Wednesday night, the European club competitions scatter 64 teams across the continent. They pass through barriers of culture and creed; they cloister in four-star seclusion to study decks of cards and pool tables; they appear under the night lights and, with scarcely a word in friendship or anger, they are gone.

Most of them, anyhow. A few leave a mark behind.

Men like Claudio Gentile and Antoni Goicoehea. I know what you're thinking: Why, before a ball (or anything else) is kicked, highlight a couple of butchers?

Well, in Goicoehea's case it is Diego Maradooa, the big bad Basque's latest victim, who will not let the subject rest. Taught as most of us were never to kick a man while he is down, I still cannot entirely dismiss the temptation to wish the doctors had put plaster over Maradona's mouth rather than on his shattered left ankle.

The silly boy inside the genius now says: "I don't principally blame the players, but rather the one person on the field who prefers not to see the violence. . . . Violence will continue in Spain so long as referees put up with it. I don't understand a public which applauds violence."

Even in Spain, where authority is lamentably soft on the hard men, the response is that referees never kicked anyone. But Goicoehea, although prevented from doing so for Athletic Bilbao in the Spanish League for 10 matches, is of course unleashed on foreigners.

He is eligible for Wednesday's visit to Liverpool, but the English champions may take heart from Goicoehea's recent parole performance for Spain against France. He was withdrawn after half an hour, evidently ineffective under the pressure of having to concentrate on the ball.

In Paris on Wednesday, particularly suspicious eyes will follow Claudio Gentile. Not merely because of the double fracture his elbow accidentally inflicted to Lars Bastrup's jaw in last summer's Champions' Cup final, but because Gentile's innocent little hobby off the field is now the talk of Europe.

Innocent? Like every man, until proven otherwise, Gentile's collection of antique watches is innocent, although Poland may institute criminal proceedings alleging he smuggled three contraband watches out of Danzig when Juventus played there last month.

Observes Gentile, who paid a fine on the spot: "I don't care if I never play in Poland again — it is certainly not America." True, it is not. But Alain Couriol, Paris St-Germain's delicate winger who meets Gentile on Wednesday, may feel it immaterial whether the Italian were detained in Danzig or Detroit — anywhere but Paris.

But time waits for no man, not even Antonin Panenka. More fragile than Couriol ever was, more gifted than the vast majority of Europeans when it comes to striking a soccer ball, Panenka is 34 now and probably never expected to play again at top level in Prague.

But his goal enabled Rapid Vienna to scrape past Nantes in the last round of the Champions' Cup — and to visit Bohemians Prague, where he spent his youth and most of his senior years, too. He presumably will find things other than cards to while away the time in Prague.

The experienced campaigners of Benfica may, if their manager and their senses permit, taste the spectacular fish and even more spectacular scenery of the old port of Piraeus on Wednesday. In fine goal-scoring fettle, Benfica visits Olympiakos, which surprised everyone by disposing of the young Ajax side in the Champions' Cup last month.

Olympiakos has the dark Nikos Anastopoulos to score its goals, the blond former Cologne midfielder Herbert Nitmann and a solid defense. It also has shipping tycoon Stavros Daifas to dangle victory bonuses.

When it comes to squeezing rich men's purses, Johan Cruyff has never been a novice. Now, having another final fling, he masterminds Feyenoord of Rotterdam for a salary reportedly between £300,000 and £400,000 (about $375,000-$532,000), depending oo the crowds his phenomenal presence draws.

Last week in the Netherlands, the Feyenoord crowd of 33,000 was almost 10,000 above the negotiating line. And Cruyff, making the bullets for young Peter Houtman to score, now plays in front of Rund Gullit, the 21-year-old who stimulated Holland's astonishing Houdini act in overtaking the Republic of Ireland's 2-0 lead to win, 3-2.

Cruyff, Houtman and Gullit travel to London, where Tottenham's Glenn Hoddle & Co. anticipate a stirring battle of wits and wills. Hoddle was the hero last week in Budapest. And right there with him is Steve Archibald, the Scottish striker who fell out with his manager two months ago, who was dropped and then restored, and who, in a proper sporting gesture of defiance, has since netted six goals in five games.

If there is a more intriguing UEFA Cup encounter on Wednesday, it is Aston Villa's visit to Moscow Spartak. Former European champion Villa was engaged in a war with its neighbor, Birmingham City, last Saturday; the game was soured by vindicative tackles during the play and, apparently, headbutting as the protagonists left the field. (Spanish readers' letters to Aston Villa, please).

With its interminable delays, the Moscow airport is as good a place as any to cool off, so long as Villa does not then attempt to travel by train; on match days in the Soviet Union, trains are liable to be vandalized. The play may be a different matter. Villa drew, 0-0, in the Crimea en route to conquering Europe in 1982, but that was aginst Kiev.

Spartak is something else. It leads the Soviet Supreme League, it thrashed Arsenal home and away a year ago and its international striker, Uri Gavrilov, is in stunning form. Not a team to meet when the traveling is weary and the away record is as vulnerable as Villa's has been lately.

But who needs to travel to surrender pride and status? The decline of Enzo Bearzot's world champion Italy was humiliatingly closed out last weekend when 70,000 in Naples whistled and derided Bearzot's much-changed side as it fell, 3-0, in the European championship against Sweden.

Naturally, the knives were out. Naturally, Bearzot resented criticism from the top about his selection. "Who else should I pick?" he asked. "The 1982 World Cup winners?" (Those cup winners had already failed in European matches.) "No, we are building for the future. . . ."

Bearzot is well-read, so he probably knows the completion of the Longfellow lines that began this column:

Only a look and a voice; then darkness again
and a silence.

The Associated Press

Glenn Hoddle (white jersey), last week's hero for England.

NBA Drug Policy: A Rational Rationale

Bob Lanier, a member of the Milwaukee Bucks, is president of the National Basketball Players Association.

By Bob Lanier

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Basketball Players Association, together with the league, announced a new program late last month dealing with the illegal use of drugs in the NBA. As of this date, the public reaction has been overwhelmingly positive, for which we are grateful.

The program, after an amnesty period that ends Dec. 31, calls for barring any player convicted of, or pleading guilty to, a crime involving the use or distribution of heroin or cocaine. Also, any player found to have illegally used those drugs would be barred.

The moving force behind this program was the players. It is interesting that they would take a position having dramatic impact on the ability of certain players to exercise their "right to earn a living."

Our decision evolved over a period of seven or eight months. During the collective bargaining negotiatioos last year, the NBA proposed urinalyses for all players on an indiscriminate basis. We categorically refused to accept their proposal, and it eventually was dropped from the negotiations. Over the past few months, however, within our organization we felt strongly that a oeed to eliminate drug use among the players was a top priority.

When we started to negotiate on open items not covered in the most recent agreement, drug use was discussed again. Most of the league officials and club owners were surprised by our point, but eventually came around to our view.

Based on recent meetings we have held with each of the players, we believe that support for the program is overwhelming among the membership. A oumber of players felt the move was long overdue. Most believe that this will help the players who need help, not punish them.

But the decision to take what appears to be a tough stance toward offenders was not directed toward receiving "good press." The officers of the players' group made a choice because of our belief that the time had come to stand up and make hard decisions.

If we were not to be the leaders in attacking illegal drug use now, we would be faced with reacting later, and in the process letting our members and others get severely damaged.

What were our concerns? First, we as a group were being tarnished with the brush of "all being hop-heads." The overwhelming number of players are not users of drugs, and once and for all we want to be able to convince the public. This not only makes it easier for me and others in the league to hold our heads high when appearing in public, but also helps our sport.

Second, the players share in at least 53 percent of all revenues earned in our league. With the attack on illegal drug use, . . . I believe professional basketball will prosper. Better attendance, higher TV ratings, more endorsement opportunities all lead to more revoues for the players to share. Tied with this is the fan perception that the players will be playing at all times at their highest possible skill level.

Third, with reports of large increases in drug use in professional sports as well as in society in general, we all felt we had a responsibility, as role models, to change the trend. Eighty percent of our players are black. The kids in the inner cities idolize NBA players, and we felt it critical that these children hear our message loud and clear: NBA players won't use drugs and, if they do, they will be kept out of the league.

Our players have made many appearances in the playgrounds and gymnasiums of the cities. I have done it several times. We have told them that drugs and basketball don't mix, that they must keep their lives straight. Now wheo we tell them to stay away from drugs, they will have reason to listen.

I believe this message will also help in the colleges. Undoubtedly, some players come to the NBA having used drugs. Maybe our stance will convince the National Collegiate Athletic Association to try to help the student athlete eliminate his problem.

But oot all the reaction to the program was favorable. Some have indicated that the players' stance was too harsh. This was a concern; after all, this union represents all our players. But we felt strongly that the most humanitarian approach was to help all our members by making the league stronger, and help those of our players who had a drug problem to eliminate that problem. To date, education and counseling haven't been enough.

Three of our all-star players — David Thompson, Michael Ray Richardson and John Drew — admitted they needed help, all since January. We believe that the combination of education, counseling and penalties that are meaningful will help reduce and eliminate drug dependence.

We have written a program that provides due-process protection for all our members, a major factor in entering into this agreement. No player can be treated unfairly or unequally under this system, or if they are, the program will be terminated. No superstar will be protected, oo 12th man will be sacrificed. After the period of amnesty and voluntary "coming forward," it is hoped, we will find a league that will be drug-free.

The Associated Press

Ten John Riggins fumbled at the Packer 1-yard line in Monday night's first period, and the Clint Didier recovered for a score. But Green Bay outlasted the Redskins, 48-47.

College Football Polls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 Associated Press college football teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points:

Nebraska (32)	7-0-0	1,154
Texas (4)	5-0-0	1,107
North Carolina	7-0-0	997
West Virginia	6-0-0	978
Auburn	5-1-0	888
Florida	5-0-1	861
Georgia	5-0-1	795
Miami (Fla.)	6-1-0	722
So. Methodist	5-0-0	657
Michigan	5-1-0	625
Illinois	5-1-0	555
Iowa	5-1-0	526
Arizona St.	4-0-1	426
Washington	5-1-0	359
Maryland	5-1-0	334
Oklahoma	4-2-0	253
Ohio St.	4-2-0	243
Brigham Young	5-1-0	227
Arizona	5-1-1	186
Alabama	4-3-0	84

United Press International

NEW YORK — United Press International's college teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, records in parentheses:

Nebraska (38) (7-0)	626
Texas (4) (5-0)	590
North Carolina (7-0)	518
West Virginia (6-0)	504
Auburn (5-1)	383
Florida (5-0-1)	375
Georgia (5-0-1)	362
So. Methodist (5-0)	306
Miami (Fla.) (6-1)	271
Michigan (5-1)	244
Illinois (5-1)	209
Iowa (5-1)	178
Maryland (5-1)	161
Arizona St. (4-0-1)	100
Washington (5-1)	84
Brigham Young (5-1)	43
Oklahoma (4-2)	41
Ohio St. (4-2)	24
Pittsburgh (4-2)	18
Alabama (4-2)	11
Boston College (5-1)	11

NCAA probation, and therefore ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by UPI, are Clemson, Southern California, Arizona, Wichita St. and Southern Mississippi.)

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BATTLE—Named Bill Plummer manager of its Chattanooga affiliate in the Southern League.

National League

CINCINNATI—Signed a one-year renewal of its working agreement with Tampa of the Florida State League.

LOS ANGELES—Signed Steve Yeager, catcher, to a two-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Acquired David Thirdkill, small forward, from Phoenix for two draft picks.

HOUSTON—Signed Robert Reid, forward, and Allen Leavell, guard.

SAN ANTONIO—Bought Keith Edmonson, guard, from Atlanta.

SAN DIEGO—Acquired Ricky Pierce, guard, from Detroit for future considerations.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DENVER—Signed Clay Brown, tight end, and Riley Odoms, tight end, on the injured reserve list.

WASHINGTON—Activated Monte Coleman, linebacker. Cut Quentin Lowery, linebacker.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

MINNESOTA—Added Jerry Korab, defenseman, to roster. Sent Dave Richter, defenseman, to Salt Lake City of the Central Hockey League.

Stenerud, Dickey Lead Packers Past Redskins, 48-47

United Press International

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — Jan Stenerud kicked a 20-yard field goal with 54 seconds remaining and Lynn Dickey passed for 387 yards to help the Green Bay Packers to a 48-47 National Football League victory over the Washington Redskins here Monday night.

Washington's Mark Moseley kicked field goals of 28, 31, 28, and 42 yards, but was wide to the right on a 39-yard attempt as time expired. The loss ended the Redskins' winning streak at six games.

Dickey completed 22 of 30 passes, including two scoring strikes to Paul Coffman and one to Gerry Ellis. Redskin quarterback Joe Theismann was successful on 27 of 35 attempts for 398 yards; he hit Joe Washington for two touchdown passes. The Redskins rolled up 552 yards in total offense against the NFL's worst defense, while Green Bay totaled 473 yards.

After Theismann gave the Redskins a 47-45 lead with a 5-yard pass to Washington with 2:50 to play, the Packers drove 61 yards to the Redskin 2-yard line. The key play was a 56-yard pass down the middle from Dickey to Ellis to the 8. Four plays later, Stenerud delivered his second field goal of the game.

NFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
AMERICAN CONFERENCE						
East						
Buffalo	5	2	0	.714	144	130
Baltimore	4	3	0	.571	137	158
Miami	4	3	0	.571	148	126
New England	3	4	0	.429	155	145
N.Y. Jets	3	4	0	.429	146	145
Central						
Pittsburgh	5	2	0	.714	183	132
Cleveland	4	3	0	.571	135	139
Cincinnati	1	4	0	.143	166	146
Houston	0	7	0	.000	123	208
West						
L.A. Raiders	5	3	0	.714	181	132
Denver	4	3	0	.571	112	117
Seattle	4	3	0	.571	164	158
Kansas City	3	4	0	.429	145	122
San Diego	3	4	0	.429	191	211
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
East						
Dallas	7	0	0	1.000	215	135
Washington	5	2	0	.714	229	170
Philadelphia	4	3	0	.529	111	108
N.Y. Giants	2	5	0	.286	126	156
St. Louis	2	5	0	.286	137	218
Central						
Minnesota	5	2	0	.714	164	147
Green Bay	4	3	0	.571	209	213
Detroit	3	4	0	.429	147	132
Chicago	2	5	0	.286	146	154
Tampa Bay	0	7	0	.000	108	186
West						
San Francisco	5	2	0	.714	203	122
L.A. Rams	5	2	0	.714	152	125
New Orleans	4	3	0	.571	158	155
Atlanta	2	5	0	.286	145	145

Monday's Result
Green Bay 48, Washington 47

Oct. 23
Kansas City at Houston
Minnesota at Green Bay
Atlanta at N.Y. Jets
Chicago at Philadelphia
New England at Buffalo
Cleveland at Cincinnati
Detroit at Washington
Miami at Baltimore
Pittsburgh at Seattle
San Diego at Denver
San Francisco at L.A. Rams
New Orleans at Tampa Bay
L.A. Raiders at Dallas

Oct. 24
N.Y. Giants at St. Louis

SPORTS BRIEFS

Thoroughbred Kelso Dies at 26

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Maryland (UPI) — Kelso, one of the thoroughbred racing's greatest handicap runners, has died at 26. Jeffra Moore, wife of Woodstock Farm trainer Gene Moore, confirmed Monday that the five-time horse of the year died Sunday night of colic, for which he had long undergone periodic treatment.

The gelding raced from 1959-66, starting 63 times and winning 39 — 32 of his victories coming in stakes races. The $1,977,896 he earned made him, at the time of his retirement, the world's leading money-winning thoroughbred. He won the Jockey Club Gold Cup five straight times, from 1960-64.

TSN Honors Ripken and Murphy

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Shortstop Cal Ripken of the world champion Baltimore Orioles and outfielder Dale Murphy of the Atlanta Braves on Tuesday were named players of the year by The Sporting News.

Ripken batted .318 with 27 home runs and 101 runs batted in. He was the only 1983 American Leaguer to play every inning of every game. Murphy hit .302 with 36 homers and 121 RBIs as the National League's top player.

LaMarr Hoyt, who had a 24-10 record for the Chicago White Sox, was named the American League's top pitcher. John Denny (19-6) of the Philadelphia Phillies was named the best hurler in the National.

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(Continued from Page 14)

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OBSERVER

On-the-Job Entraining

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Here is a television commercial trying to sell household computers:

In the first shot Mom, Dad and Son are at the quaint old railroad depot. Mom and Dad wave Son goodbye as the train pulls out. Soo is off to college to realize the American dream: A future with an expense account and so many tax lawyers the IRS will never lay a paw on his annual income.

In the next shot the train is pulling into the same depot it just left. Mom and Dad are standing there looking lugubrious, and no wonder. There is Son about to disembark with his luggage. He looks wretched. He has been kicked out of college.

The invisible narrator says the lad lacked the computer savvy oeeded to pass. Mom and Dad didn't buy him a computer when he was a little boy.

•

Do you want this to happen to your child? If not, better buy a computer at once. The narrator recommends the computer made by the sponsor.

I have a lot of trouble with this commercial, starting with the railroad depot departure. Somewhere American youngsters may still take off for college from beautiful antique railroad depots, but only those who live in Switzerland.

Knowing the condition of American railroads, I suspect the boy oever arrived at college. Moreover, I suspect Dad knew all along that he wouldn't. Dad, after all, is old enough to know you can't get anywhere in the United States by railroad anymore.

And we know — the narrator has told us — that Dad is such a cheapskate he wouldn't buy his son a computer. A man who wouldn't buy his child a computer isn't likely to bankrupt himself to pay today's prices for that child's college education.

It would have been easy for Dad to hoodwink the boy onto a train. He was canny enough not to equip the lad with a computer, so that when he said, "Sure I'll send you to college — by railroad," the boy wouldn't have the hardware to hook into an airline computer and discover how to get to college in 95 minutes.

This probably explains the wretched expression on the boy's face as the train returns to the depot: After three days of eating cold cheese sandwiches from the dining car's coin-machine kitchen, the boy has finally realized that Dad double crossed him.

•

All right, let's give Dad the benefit of the doubt and assume the boy finally did arrive at college despite the railroad, and flunked out. Here is a boy who has never worked out on his own computer and doubtless can't tell a cursor from a RAM.

There have been a lot of boys like this. Albert Einstein and William Shakespeare come to mind. Their basic experience was with paper and pencil. If they had arrived at college, found themselves surrounded by computer wizards who were already 12 years ahead of them in mechanical knowhow, would they have hurled themselves into courses where success was going to be measured by their compoter skills?

I think Einstein would have said, "No, I think I'll just sit around with my paper and pencil and let my mind amble around in mathematical theory." And Shakespeare: "Play writing is probably more up my alley than engineering."

•

The commercial aims to make Mom and Dad feel guilty about the boy's failure. What nonsense. Mom and Dad have nothing to feel guilty about. The boy is so dumb he deserves to be kicked out, and no computer ever made will help him overcome his obvious inability to make a sensible judgment of his situation.

Finally though, there is something nasty about this sales pitch. It is being seen by many, many moms and dads who cannot afford household compoters for their children, many of whom probably have trouble affording shoes for them.

Advertising like this places a heavy burden of guilt on such parents. A loving parent, after being told he will be a rotten human being if he doesn't provide an expensive machine necessary to save his children from failure, might be driven to felonious activity to give his child a break in life.

If so, stealing home computers may replace theft of television sets as the United States's principal burgling activity.

New York Times Service

Everyday Rebellions

Gloria Steinem Has Found That Revolutions Take a Bit More Time

By Elisabeth Bumiller

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Gloria Steinem is interested in revolution, but revolutions take time.

In the meantime, she contents herself with everyday rebellions. She won't get married, says she never wanted children and has written that if men could menstruate "they would brag about how long and how much." She thinks that sons-in-law sleep their way to the top, says that someday she's going to yell "Oh, you love it, honey!" during a male rape scene in a movie theater and doesn't give dinner parties because "I would, in about 10 minutes, turn into this person who's saying this saucer goes with that cup." She is — at six months short of 50 — her own best testimony that women become more radical as they grow older.

It has been 20 years since Steinem first squeezed into her electric-blue Bunny outfit to expose the cheap carnality at the New York Playboy Club, 11 years since she started Ms., a magazine whose emphasis on women's culture was considered so narrow that her friends thought it would hurt her career, and three years since her mother — a woman disturbed by terrible voices and who Steinem looked after during her teen-age years — finally found peace in death at 81.

To trace Steinem's past two decades is to trace feminism from its rise to its backlash; through every battle and triumph she has been there: writer, lecturer, symbol.

She is one of the handful of people who can look around and see the sweeping social change she helped to cause, from day-care centers to abortion rights to women who stop her and say, "You changed my life." Ms. magazine, however unsophisticated it may seem to those who complain of its victim mentality, has still helped millions of women get through the day. To them, Gloria Steinem has made the difference.

But she is also living in a time when young women at her own alma mater call her an anachronism. Her role is more complicated — and more questioned — than ever. People at parties roll their eyes when she complains about a sexist joke, and Betty Friedan, the rival she has barely spoken to in 15 years, has taken a more mainstream road by writing, as she did in "The Second Stage," that the early feminists neglected the importance of the family.

Yet if the world has taken a half-step back, or if the movement has lost its old passion, Steinem has not.

"There is nothing outside of it," she says. "I once thought I would do this for two or three years and then go home to my real life. But that was a symptom of the movement's tone at the time, which was, 'Surely, if we just explain to everybody how unjust this is, they will want to fix it.' " She laughs. "What else would I do? Even if I were to end up poor and a bag lady, I could organize the other bag ladies."

This fall she's traveling to 26 cities in the United States to peddle her book, "Outrageous Acts and Everyday Rebellions." It cootains two new essays, but the rest is a collectioo of her earlier work, including "Transsexualism" and "The Real Linda Lovelace."

Her family is at Ms. magazine oo West 40th Street in New York City, a collection of women in blue jeans who bring their young children to the day-care center at work. She is the more glamorous mother hen. "Gloria, I'm pregnant!" one colleague says on a recent day, coming up for a hug. "Our second in utero baby," Steinem responds excitedly, then points to a young boy who is touring the halls in his toy car. "And this is our first. We sent to central casting to get him." She laughs, turns to a photographer, and asks, "Should we take a picture of him to humanize the joint?"

She looks just like the 1960s Steinem. Her old friends and imitators have cut their hair, but Steinem's is still long and straight, parted right down the middle to frame aviator glasses and a delicate face. She gets exasperated when people ask why she still looks the same. "Why don't people ask Ralph Nader that?" she says. At 49, her skin is smooth, her nails beautifully tapered and her arms and legs more slender than when she first wowed New York with her raspberry Levis and miniskirts.

There is a certain eccentricity to Gloria Steinem, an odd ambivalence between her private life and her cause. Behind the revolutionary who inspired so much change is a woman who seems overwhelmed by the very things she helped others to master. She still lives like the girl-just-making-the-rent that she once was, consuming entire Sara Lee cakes at a single sitting, then not eating anything else for several days. She still turns in her stories messy and late, worries about the bills and can't save money. She has never learned to drive. "She just doesn't know how to get from here to there," sighs her friend Letty Pogrebin.

But she does know what matters. She often huddles after speeches in the corner of lecture halls, organizing shelters for battered women and day-care centers. Last month in Boston, she helped find a lawyer for a woman who said her husband had raped a 13-year-old daughter. Back home in New York, her friends still phone her at 2 A.M., pouring out troubles. "I used to call her and say, 'I just can't write,' " says Jane O'Reilly, an old colleague. "And she'd always send money, warm food or sentences." If it happened to be a problem with a man, O'Reilly remembers, "Gloria was never the kind to give you some heavy-duty rap. I mean, you fall in love with a Republican. What are you going to do?"

The Republican is Stanley Pottinger, an assistant attorney general from the Nixon and Ford administrations. Steinem has known him for nine years. Friends have always found the relationship a little peculiar, given her politics, but if you ask her about it, she will smile sweetly and say: "Do you think Democrats are different?"

She is much easier on her own kind. Gloria Steinem has always been a woman who likes other women, and even if many of them find her intimidating at first, they eventually blurt out the private things they hadn't meant to say. She is nice, intense, a slick talk-show guest, a good lecturer and a less-than-graceful writer — unless the subject is something close to her, like the mother she describes in "Ruth's Song," or the world of tail tweakings in "I Was a Playboy Bunny."

These days she's glad to see talk of a woman vice president, although she tempers it by saying, "Mondale could benefit from having a woman vice president, but Reagan could not. Any woman who became vice president to Ronald Reagan, considering his current policies, would simply lose her credibility."

She says the gender gap has been around for years, but thinks that nobody ooticed until Reagan made it partisan. "If women are equally discootent with both presidential candidates, the press doesn't care," she says. "If women's opinions might dictate which man gets elected, the press cares."

United Press International

Making people believe "anything is possible."

She still says she'll never get married. "It's not an equal partnership. I mean, you lose your name, your credit rating, your legal residence, and socially you're treated as if his identity were yours. People I love I don't want to live with all the time. I like to have my own apartment. I can't imagine being married. In the abstract, it's clear that some people have to pioneer being single, just as some people have to pioneer loving, equal partnerships. If everybody has to get married, then clearly it's a prison, not a choice."

Gloria Steinem is tired of questions about why the women's movement died. She says it's not dead or even sick, but has instead spread out from the middle class to be integrated into issues like unemployment and the gender gap. Feminism, she says, has brought the United States closer to the democracy it ought to be, and has found words like sexual harassment for events that "10 years ago were called life." She sees four enormous goals ahead: "reproductive freedom, democratic families, a depoliticized culture and work redefined."

At the same time, there is that sense that feminism, like any trend of the 1960s, is over now. Ms. is less-than-hot reading on the nation's campuses, and a student editor at Barnard College actually says Vogue is more popular.

"The point is not to make people grateful," says Steinem. "I want them to believe that anything is possible. The fact that they do believe anything is possible is progress.

"Remember. We are talking about overthrowing, or humanizing — pick your verb, depending on how patient you feel — the sex and race caste systems. Now that is a big job."

As Gloria Steinem knows, revolutions take time.

PEOPLE

Money Dispute Disrupts Raft Trip on Yangtze

Most members of a cancelled 1,700-mile raft trip down the uncharted upper Yangtze River are expected to leave China Friday to return to the United States. The trip, which left Portland, Oregon, several weeks behind schedule, had been beset by problems, with various team members dropping out along the way and delays in getting equipment. Steve Kadel, a reporter on the Vancouver (Washington) Columbian, who is on the trip, reported Sunday that Ken Warren of Portland, Oregon, the expedition leader, plans to stay on to track down money he said is missing. "I am not leaving China until we learn where the $150,400 has been deposited and we are able to discuss the entire situation with the Chinese government and get their official permission to conduct the expedition in 1984," said Warren, who added that his wife would remain with him.

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Raymonde Monague Sacklyn is not an ambassador, only a jaywalker, a Hong Kong court ruled Tuesday, fining the editor of a financial newsletter 50 Hong Kong dollars (about $6 U.S.) for jaywalking. The court refused Sacklyn diplomatic immunity as ambassador of Hutt River Province Principality, a 29-square-mile (75-square-kilometer) principality in Western Australia set up by the farmer "prince" Leonard Casley in a protest against taxation in 1970. Sacklyn appeared in court in a morning coat and ambassadorial sash in cream brocade, and his lawyers said the offense should be dealt with by the International Court of Justice in the Hague. The Hong Kong government termed the argument "an embarrassment" and the court agreed.

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The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith honored the late Los Angeles Times correspondent **Dial Torgerson**, who was killed on assignment in Honduras in June. Torgersoo was awarded the league's Hubert H. Humphrey First Amendment Freedoms Prize. . . . **Dan Rather**, anchorman and managing editor of the CBS-TV evening news, will receive the 1983 Bob Considine Award from St. Bonaventure University in New York. The award is named for the reporter and broadcaster who died in 1975.

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